

THE  
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, AND A  
ANNUAL REPORT  
- 1940-41

PRINTED AT  
LUCKNOW PUBLISHING HOUSE  
LUCKNOW.  
1941.

THE  
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

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1941



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# THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

## List of Representatives, 1940-41.

1. Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, M. A., D. Litt., I. E., S., Director of Public Instruction, and Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur. (Chairman).
2. The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Na waz Jung Bahadur, B. A., LL. D., Chancellor, Hyderabad-Doa. University, Hyderabad-Doa.
3. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M. A., F. R. S. L., Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad, Allahabad.
4. Dr. C. R. Reddy, M. A. (Cantab.), Hon. D. Litt., M. L. C., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.
5. Rajakaryapravina M. R. N. S. Subba Rao, M. A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore.
6. Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, M. A., B. L. Bar-at-Law, D. Litt., M. L. A., 77, Asutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta.
7. Prof. A. B. A. Haileem, B. A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
8. Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M. A. D. Litt., LL. D., F. B. A., Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
9. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Bar-at-Law, Hon. D. Litt., M. L. A., Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna.
10. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M. A., Ph. D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Dacca, Ramona P. O., Dacca.
11. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Esq., M. A. (Oxon.), F. R. H. S., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, Trivandrum.
12. S. M. Habibullah, Esq., B. A., O. B. E., M. L. A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
13. Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain, M. Sc. (Punjab.), I. A. S., Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore.
14. The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi.
15. R. P. Masani, Esq., M. A., J. P., Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Bombay.
16. Dr. Maung Set, C. I. E., B. A., LL. D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Rangoon, Rangoon.
17. Sir Mohamed Usman, K. C. I. E., B. A., M. L. C., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras.
18. Rai Bahadur Dr. Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu, Guru Nanakiai University, M. L. C., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Nagar.
19. Rev. J. C. Chatterji, M. A., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, 10 Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

John Sargent, Esq., M. A., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi

Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M. A. (Cantab.), Professor of English, University of Lucknow, Lucknow. (Secretary).

**Succession List of Chairmen of the Inter-University Board, India, and the Places where the Annual Meetings were held:**

1. The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M. A., D. D. C. I. E. C. B. E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1925). (Bombay.)
2. The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Executive Council, Member, Finance Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad Dn. (1925-27). (Delhi and Bombay.)
3. Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu, Kt., M. A., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1927-28). (Madras.)
4. Prof. A. C. Woolner M. A., C. I. E., Vice-Chancellor, The Punjab University Lahore (1928-30). (Punjab and Dacca.)
5. Principal A. B. Dhruva, M. A., LL. B., I. E. S. (Retired), Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares (1930-31).
6. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M. A., D. Litt., D. D. L., Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta (1931-32). (Calcutta.)
7. Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, Kt., M. A., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1932-33). (Hyderabad Dn.)
8. Prof. G. H. Langley, M. A., LL. B., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, Dacca (1933-34). (Delhi.)
9. Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A., Bombay University, Bombay (1934-35).
10. R. Littlehales, Esq (1935-36), C. I. E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1935-36). (Calcutta.)
11. Pandit Amarnatha Jha, M. A. (1936-37). (Nagpur.) Professor of English, Allahabad University.
12. Dr. C. R. Reddy, M. A. (1937-38). (Allahabad.) Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair (1937-38). M. L. C., Vice-Chancellor, Madras (1938-39). (Bombay.)
13. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M. A., LL. C., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.
14. Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M. A. (1939-40). Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, Mysore (1939-40) (Waltair).
15. Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, M. A., D. Litt., I. E. S., Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

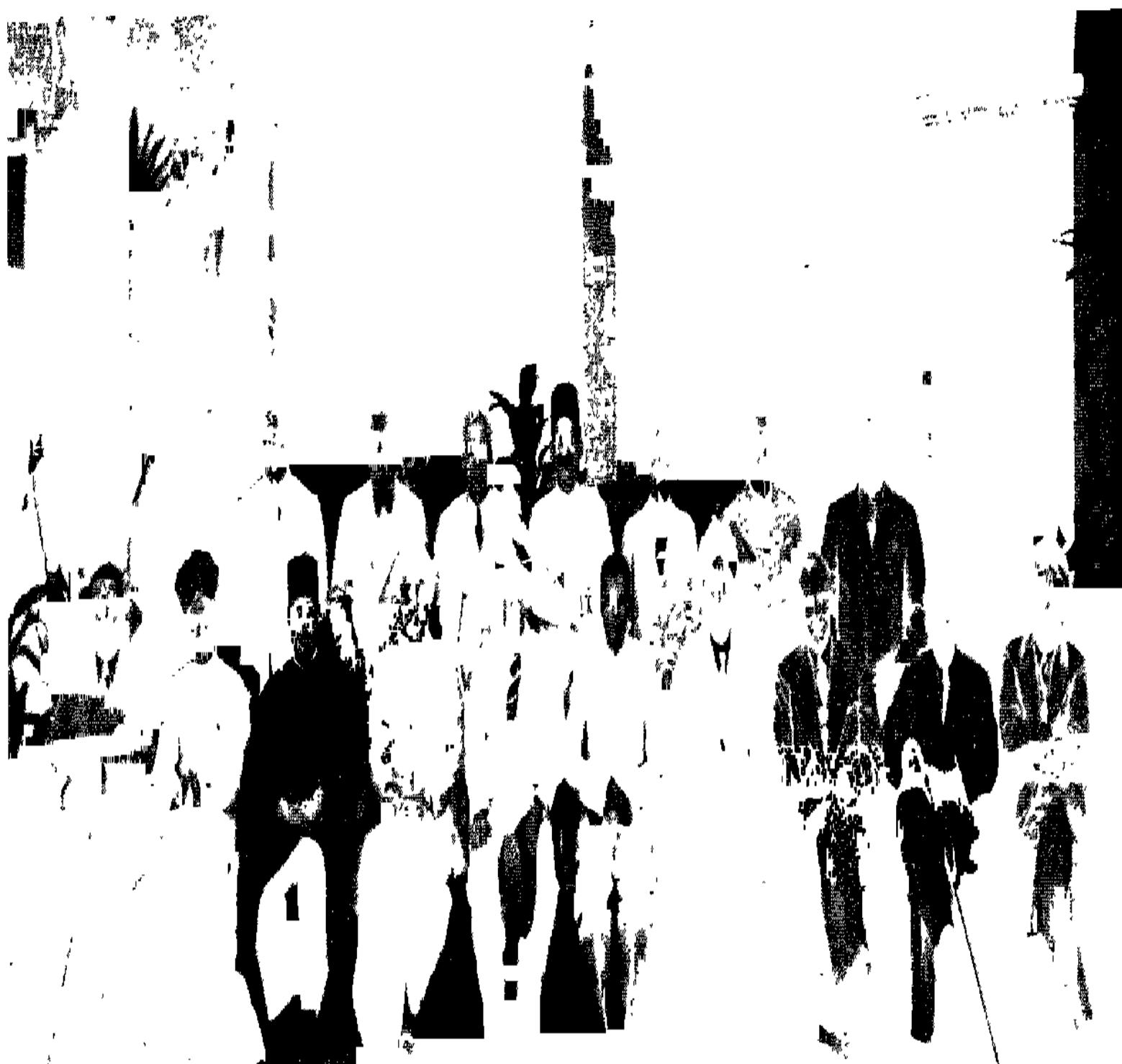
**Succession List of Secretaries of the Inter-University Board, India:**

1. Prof. N. S. Subba Rao, M. A. (1925-27). (Central) Bar-at-Law, University Professor of Economics and Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
2. Prof. P. Seshadri, M. A., Dean, Faculty of English and Senior Professor, Cawnpore (1927-32).
3. Prof. A. R. Wadia, B. A. (1932-37). (Central) Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University.
4. Prof. N. K. Siddanta, M. A. (1937). (Central) Bar-at-Law, Faculty of Arts and Professor of English, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, (Since 1937).



# Annual Meeting, 1940-41

## Trivandrum

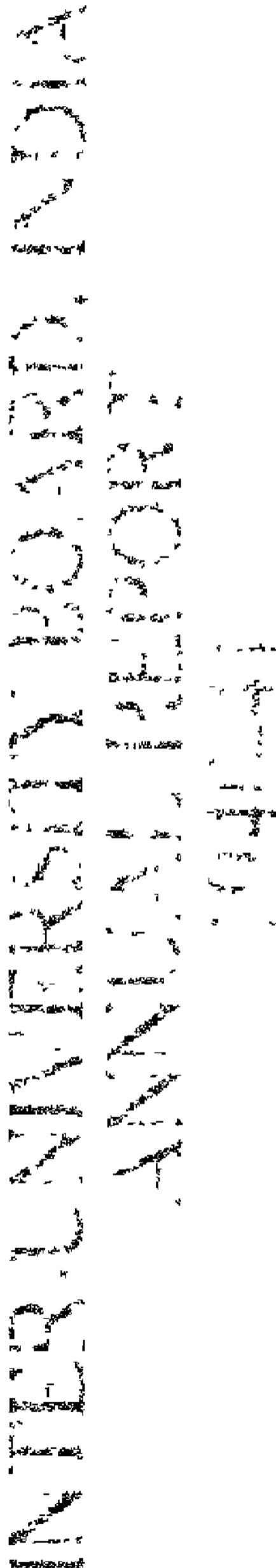


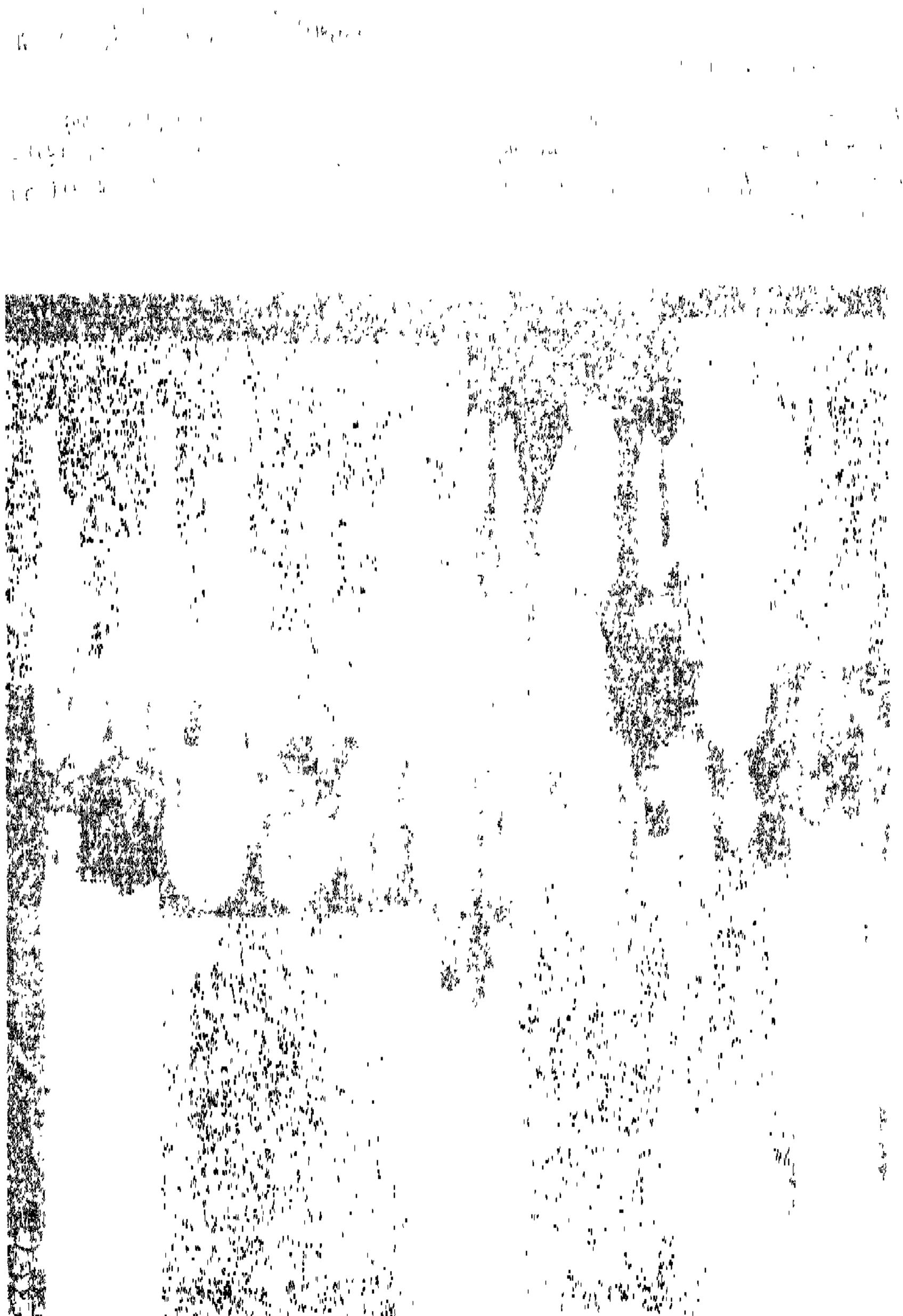
### SITTING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.—

Pandit Amaranatha Jha (Allahabad); Sir S Radhakrishnan (Benares); Sir Mohomed Usman (Madras); Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar; Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta (Nagpur) [Chairman]; Mr C. V. Chandrasekharan (Travancore); Sir K. V. Reddy (Annamalai); Mr. John Sargent (Government of India); Dr C. R. Reddy (Andhra); Rajakaryapradina Mr N. S. Subba Rao (Mysore).

### STANDING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT —

Khan Bahadur Mian M. Atzal Husain (The Punjab); Prof. N. K. Siddhanta [Secretary]; Dr. R. C. Majumdar (Dacca); Mr. Fazl Mohammed Khan (Osmania); Prof A. B. A. Haleem (Aligarh); Dr P. Basu (Agra); Mr. S. C. Tripathi (Patna).





# INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA ANNUAL REPORT 1940-41

## I

### INTRODUCTION

This report covers the sixteenth year of the existence of the Inter-University Board, India, from April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941.

During the year the personnel of the Board underwent the following changes:—

1. Sir Mohamed Usman, K. C. I. E., B. A., M. L. C., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, took the place of Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., L.T., M.L.C., who was a member of the Board since 1929, (with a short break in the middle), first representing the Annamalai University and later as a representative of the Madras University. He was the Chairman of the Board for 1938-39.

2. Rev. J. C. Chatterji, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University took the place of Dr. P. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., B.L., who was a member of the Board since 1935.

3. Dr. Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu Garu, K. C. I. E., D. Litt., M. L. C., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University took the place of The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C., C. H., LL. D., who was a member of the Board since 1935.

4. Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M. A., D. Litt., LL. D., F. B. A., Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, took the place of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B. A., LL. B., who had been a member of the Board since 1936.

The Board is indebted to the outgoing members: Diwan Bahadur Runganadhan, Dr. P. Basu, The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. S. Sastri and Pandit M. M. Malaviya for the keen interest they took in the activities of the Board and for their sound advice on all matters considered by it.

The Board has great pleasure in welcoming the new members: Sir Mohamed Usman, Rev. J. C. Chatterji and Sir K. V. Reddi. In Sir S. Radhakrishnan the Board is happy to renew its contact with an old member.

The Board congratulates Diwan Bahadur Runganadhan, one of the seniormost members, on his appointment as Advisor to the Secretary of State for India, in London.

During the year under review the Board sustained great loss on the sad demise of Sir Shah Sulaiman, who had been elected by

the Inter-University Board to serve on the Selection Committee of the Council of the Rudyard Kipling Memorial Fund.

Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, M. A., D. Litt., I. E. S., Nagpur University, was the Chairman of the Board; Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M. A. (Cantab.) continued to be its Secretary.

## II

## REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS

Action has been taken on all the resolutions of the Board passed at the last meeting held at Waltair on 15th and 16th December, 1939.

1. In connection with Resolution No. II the Universities were invited to give their opinion about the necessary entrance qualifications for and the length of the Medical Course. The information collected was placed before the last meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Trivandrum in January, 1941. For the decision of the Board and the opinion of the Universities considered by the Board kindly refer to Resolutions No. II on page 9 and Appendix A printed in the "Proceedings of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Board held at Trivandrum in January, 1941."

2. According to Resolution III the Board recommended to the Universities the acceptance of the principle of migration of medical students from one University to another after passing the University examination in Anatomy and Physiology. Calcutta, Madras and Osmania Universities are agreeable to the proposal provided the curriculum is substantially identical. The Universities of Bombay, and the Punjab are not against the principle but the former feel that it will not be possible to give effect to this as the number of admissions is limited and the capitation charges levied by the latter for the students of other provinces make the migration difficult.

(Appendix A)

3. The recommendation of the Board contained in Resolution IV regarding the Law Courses is generally agreeable to all the Universities as shown in Appendix B.

4. As desired by Resolution VIII, the Draft Rules for the conduct of Inter-University Tournaments were considered by the Sub-Committee at Bombay in March, 1940 and the rules as recommended by them and approved by the Board later on are printed as Appendix B on pages 31-40 of the "Proceedings of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Trivandrum". Please refer, for further details, to "Inter-University Tournaments" in the subsequent pages of the current report.

5. Resolution XII re the introduction of special subjects of study for Women Candidates has met with favourable response.

(Appendix C)

6. As required by Resolution XIV the matter re the adoption of a common policy in connection with the admission of students who have passed Cambridge Examinations was circulated to the Universities and their opinion collected was placed before the Sub-Committee which met at Bombay in March, 1940. Kindly refer to Appendix D pages 48-57 of the "Proceedings of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Trivandrum" for details.

7. According to Resolution XVII the Federal Public Service Commission was requested to include Botany and Zoology in the optional subjects for the Competitive Examinations for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. They have replied that they are unable to support it as "subjects of specialized study have not been admitted except when they are likely to be of direct use to the candidates" in the services for which they are competing.

(Appendix D)

8. The Universities are generally agreeable to the request of the Board contained in Resolution XIX *viz.*, to see that there is no clash between the hours fixed for University Training Corps and for practical work in the laboratories.

(Appendix E)

9. As required by Resolution XXI the Sub-Committee met at Bombay to devise ways and means for securing as much uniformity as possible in the subjects and courses of study for the Matriculation or Entrance Examinations of all the Indian Universities and the Boards of High School and Intermediate Education. The report of the Sub-Committee and the information collected for their consideration is printed as Appendix D, pages 48-57 of the "Proceedings of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Trivandrum."

10. Replies to Resolution XXII re the institution of extension courses for diplomas in various subjects such as Economics and its branches etc., is found in Appendix F.

11. Resolution XXIII for encouraging research in Industrial Psychology was circulated to all the Universities. Some Universities like Aligarh, Allahabad, Calcutta, Lucknow and Osmania are agreeable to the proposal. There are no departments of Psychology in certain Universities and financial stringency stands in the way of others.

(Appendix G)

12. As shown from the replies in Appendix H, most of the Universities are willing to co-operate if a scheme for forming a library of Films required for the purposes of University education is taken in hand by any All-India body as per Resolution XXIV.

13. Regarding Resolution XXV which recommended the Universities to make provision of a few stipends for advanced students of History so that they may avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Imperial Records Departments, the

## INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD

replies from the Universities other than Calcutta are not favourable due to want of funds.

(Appendix I)

14. Resolution XXVI requesting the Universities to extend their activities in the field of popular education was circulated and the response is not very encouraging as shown in Appendix J.

15. According to Resolution XXX the Board requested the Universities to reconsider the question of exchange of Professors and other Teachers between different Indian Universities. A number of Universities such as Aligarh, Allahabad, Calcutta, Dacca, Delhi, Punjab and Travancore accept the Principle contained in the resolution.

(Appendix K)

16. Resolutions V, VI, IX, XI, XIV, XVI, XX and XXIX were duly communicated to the concerned parties.

The remaining resolutions, wherever necessary, were sent to those concerned for information.

## III

## CORRESPONDENCE ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

1. In reply to the representation made last year, the Auditor-General has decided that candidates who have passed the B. Com. Examinations of the Universities of Calcutta, Dacca, Bombay and Agra in the first or second division with Accountancy as their special subject and the M. A. in Commerce of the Calcutta University who pass the examination in the first or second division and with Auditing as one of the subjects may also be considered eligible for appointment as Divisional Accountants without further examination. In this connection the Auditor-General observed that the concession would hold good till the new scheme of recruitment to this cadre which is under consideration comes into force. A further request was made to the Auditor-General to continue the same recognition even after the new scheme of recruitment comes into force. He has written to say that it will be considered in due course when detailed rules for the Divisional tests are prescribed.

(Appendix L)

2. The correspondence which was in progress with the Railway Board in connection with the extension of Railway concessions to University students participating in Inter-University Contests or undertaking educational trips was brought to a close with the reply from the Railway Board of the Government of India that they do not consider that the grant of such concessions will be commercially justified. Information collected from the Universities re the competitions organized by them is found in Appendix M.

3. As desired by the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, the Universities were

requested to send one representative each to serve as a co-opted member to the Sixteenth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Baroda on the 21st and 22nd of December, 1940. Some Universities like Madras, Calcutta, Benares, etc., took advantage of the offer.

4. Due publicity was given to the following essay contests (1) The announcement of a world-wide prize Essay contest on Japanese Culture held under the auspices and direction of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai, Marunonchi, Tokyo, Japan, to commemorate the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Japan. (2) Prize Essay competition in connection with a New Constitution for India—Formation of the Government—which was open to all Indian born graduates, undergraduates and students.

5. A request for information for drawing up of University schemes in connection with the proposed University for Assam and Sind, and for information on various aspects of University education were duly attended to.

6. As desired by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, some names of the scientists working in the Universities of India who are specially interested in the study of Poultry were suggested for the appointment of a Poultry Expert.

7. In order to be able to suggest the lines along which the collaboration in the Universities and the Council in Agriculture and Veterinary Research could be effected the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research wanted information re the facilities available at the Universities for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Research with the views of the members of the Inter-University Board on the observations made by them at their meeting. As this information was collected and forwarded to them may be found useful to the Universities it is printed in Appendix N.

8. The Board continued to function as an Inter-University employment bureau. Advertisements for vacancies from Indian Universities and those received from the Universities Bureau of the British Empire were circulated to the Universities as usual.

9. Several enquiries from the students, the public and the government departments which were received in the course of the year were attended to.

10. The Board continued to be in touch with the various departments of the Government of India, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Federal Public Service Commission, the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, Inter-National Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the High Commissioner for India in London and others.

#### IV



#### INTER-UNIVERSITY TOURNAMENTS 1940-41

The Draft Rules (which are printed in the "Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Trivandrum" as Appendix B) were sent to all the members of the

Inter-University Board and their approval was obtained. Later they were circulated to all the Universities in India, the President, All-India Lawn Tennis Association, Lahore, the Hon. Secretary, All-India Football Association, Delhi, the Hon. Secretary, Board of Control for Cricket in India, Madras, the Hon. Secretary, All-India Hockey Federation, Lucknow, and the Indian Olympic Association (Athletics), Patna, and they were requested to co-operate whole-heartedly with our scheme. The suggestions for minor amendments found in *Appendix O* were not included but were placed for consideration before the Inter-University Sports Board\*.

For the year 1940-41, the zonal and inter-zonal Inter-University Tournaments were entrusted to the Universities mentioned below and the result was as follows:

Tourna- ments	Universities responsible		Universities Participated	Result
	Zonal	Inter-zonal		
Tennis**	Allahabad (E) Aligarh (N) Nagpur (C) Annamalai (S)	Allahabad	1. Aligarh, 2. Alla- habad, 3. Annamalai, 4. Benares, 5. Luck- now, 6. Madras 7 My- sore, 8. Nagpur 9. Osmania, 10 Patna, and 11. Travancore.	Patna Uni- versity won.
Hockey**	Benares (E) Lucknow (N) Mysore (S)	Lucknow	1. Aligarh, 2. Alla- habad, 3. Benares, 4. Delhi, 5. Lucknow, 6. Madras, 7 Mysore, 8. Osmania 9. The Pun- jab and 10. Patna.	Allahabad and Luck- now were declared joint winners.
Football	Patna (E) Delhi (N) Osmania (C) Travancore (S)	Patna	1 Annamalai, 2. Calcutta, 3. Delhi, 4. Mysore, 5 Osmania, 6. The Punjab, 7. Patna and 8. Travancore.	Not com- pleted.
Athletics**	The Punjab	(No zones)	1. Aligarh, 2. Alla- habad, 3. Benares 4. Lucknow and 5. The Punjab.	The Punjab University scored the highest No of points.

(E—East Zone; N—North Zone; C—Central Zone; S—South Zone).

\* Proceedings of the Inter-University Sports Board and the Revised Rules for the conduct of Inter-University Tournaments for the year 1941-42 are printed in *Appendix P*.

\*\* Reports sent by the organizers of the Tournaments are printed in *Appendix Q*.

*Swimming Competition:*

As the Madras University could not run the Swimming Competition the Calcutta University was requested to take up the responsibility. But the Tournament had to be dropped as no entry was received from any of the Universities.

*Cricket Tournament:*

The Board of Control for Cricket in India was requested to transfer the Rohinton-Baria Trophy but due to short notice, they pleaded their inability to transfer it. So the Inter-University Board agreed to have the Cricket Tournament conducted by the Board of Control for Cricket for the year under review.

*Trophies:*

The All-India Hockey Federation have very kindly transferred the Jaffar Memorial Trophy to the Inter-University Board for presenting it to the winner of the Inter-University Hockey Tournament.

The Board are very grateful to the Donors: (1) The Hon'ble Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Pro-Chancellor, Annamalai University, who has donated a sum of Rs. 1,500 for an Athletics Shield and (2) Maharajah Dr. Vikrama Deo Varma of Jeypore, Pro-Chancellor, Andhra University, who has donated a sum of Rs. 2,000 for a Tennis Shield.

The Board records their sense of gratitude to the authorities of the All-India Hockey Federation and the donors—the Hon'ble Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad and Maharajah Dr. Vikrama Deo Varma of Jeypore.

## V

## PUBLICATIONS

During the year under report the following publications were issued:

- (1) "The Handbook of Indian Universities" (1940 edition).
- (2) Annual Report of the Inter-University Board for the year 1939-40.
- (3) Proceedings of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Trivandrum in January, 1941.

## VI

## ELECTIONS

In order to fill up the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., LL.D., on the Central Advisory Board of Education an election took place and Dr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), Hon. D. Litt., M.L.C. was duly elected. At the last meeting of the Inter-University Board, as the term of present representatives on the Central Advisory Board of Edu-

cation expires by the end of September, 1941, the following members have been elected:

- (1) Dr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), Hon. D. Litt., M.L.C. (re-elected).
- (2) Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain, M.A. (Cantab.), M.Sc., I.A.S.
- (3) C. V. Chandrasekharan, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.H.S.

## VII

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co., Chartered Accountants, audited the accounts of the Board for the year 1940, and certified them as correct. The statement of Receipts and Payments as audited by them is printed in *Appendix R*.

In addition to the old deposit held by the Imperial Bank of India, another sum of Rs. 3,000 was spared this year making the total amount of the deposit Rs. 8,105.

A meeting which was due in the early part of 1940, was held in December, 1939 thus having two meetings in the year 1939. So the allotment made for T. A. to representatives in 1940 was made payable in 1939 after getting necessary sanction.

For printing the "Handbook of Indian Universities" the actual cost exceeded the budgeted amount by Rs. 65-4-0 which was also duly sanctioned. The balance of the contribution due from the Allahabad University was realized this year; so the receipt under "Contributions from the Universities" shows an increase of Rs. 187-8-0.

The total Provident Fund amount of the permanent members of the staff amounted to Rs. 1,251-12-8, out of which Rs. 266-15-8 remained in the current account of the Board and the balance in the Postal Savings Bank account opened for the purpose of investment in Government Securities.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

During the year under report the Board was responsible for running as an experimental measure all Inter-University Tournaments in various games under their auspices. The authorities of the various Sports Associations of the Universities were responsible for the successful organization of all the Tournaments, which has encouraged the Board to continue these in the subsequent years also. The Board takes this opportunity to thank all the organizers of the zonal and inter-zonal matches and the Registrars of the Universities, and various government departments for their willing co-operation on all matters referred to them.

The office work of the Board increased considerably and the Board has great pleasure in recording its great appreciation of its Secretary and his staff who faced the new responsibility successfully.

N. K. SIDHANTA,  
*Secretary.*

A. C. SEN GUPTA,  
*Chairman.*

## APPENDIX A.

**Migration of Medical Students after passing Anatomy and Physiology.**

*Resolution No. III of 1939 (Waltair):*

**Resolved** that the principle of migration of medical students from one University to another after passing the University Examination in Anatomy and Physiology be adopted.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—Since there is no Faculty of Medicine in this University this has been recorded.

**Aligarh.**—This does not apply to this University.

**Allahabad.**—The University has no Faculty of Medicine and no action is therefore necessary.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—While this University is not against allowing the migration of medical students from one University to another after passing the University Examination in Anatomy and Physiology, having regard to the fact that the number of admissions in Medical Colleges are limited, unless a system of mutual exchange is resorted to it will not be ordinarily possible to give effect to the proposal.

**Calcutta.**—The University has no objection to the principle, if the curriculum is substantially identical.

**Delhi.**—This does not concern this University as there is neither a Medical Faculty nor a Medical College in the University. The University however endorse the view expressed in the resolution.

**Madras.**—Approved.

**Mysore.**—Acceptable. The University authorities have to be consulted and Ordinances framed.

**Nagpur.**—This University has no faculty in medicine.

**Osmania.**—The Faculty of Medicine of this University agrees with the suggestion that medical students be allowed to migrate from one University to another after passing the University Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

**The Punjab.**—The Medical Faculty of this University recommends that the principle of migration of medical students from one University to another University may be accepted but they are of opinion that this is not possible for the Punjab on account of capitation charges levied by the Punjab Government from the students of other Provinces.

**Rangoon.**—Recorded.

**Travancore.**—There is no course of medical studies in this University.

## APPENDIX B.

**Teaching of Law in the Universities.**

*Resolution No. IV of 1939 (Waltair):*

**Resolved:**—

- (i) that the admission of students who have passed only the Intermediate Examination to LL.B. Courses is not desirable, and that the possession of a Degree should be the minimum qualification for such admission.
- (ii) that the total period of study for the LL.B. Degree should be two years.
- (iii) that it is not necessary to include subjects like English, Indian Languages, Sociology, etc., for the LL.B. Courses.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—Since the rules for the conduct of the LL.B. Examination in the Agra University are in conformity with the resolution of the Board, it has been recorded.

**Aligarh.**—

- (i) In the opinion of this University a degree should be the minimum qualification for admission to LL.B. Course.
- (ii) Yes.
- (iii) This University is of the opinion that it is not necessary to include these subjects.

**Allahabad.**—The Resolution accords with the existing practice in the University.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—In this University the conditions of admission of persons as advocates have been modified, with a view to providing a more intensive course of instruction for the LL.B. degree examination and a period of practical training for one year in the chambers of a senior lawyer, as the prevailing system of part-time classes in law was found unsatisfactory. As the result of a compromise between the University and the Bar Council, the latter have given up their High Court Advocate's examination, and the former have reduced the standard of admission to the Law course from the Bachelor's Degree to the Intermediate Examination. The total period of study is one of two years, but the instruction is intensive, and is provided in full-time law colleges. As the minimum qualification for admission to the course has been lowered to the Intermediate standard, it has been found necessary to include English as a subject for the 1st LL.B. Examination. After taking

the degree a candidate is required to work for one year in the chambers of an approved Advocate and to pass a test held by the Bar Council.

**Calcutta.—**

- (i) The University agrees to the proposal.
- (ii) The University is of opinion that the period of study should be not less than 2 years for the LL.B. Degree.
- (iii) The University agrees to the proposal.

**Delhi.—**

- (i) The minimum qualification required by this University for admission to a course of study for the LL.B. Degree is B.A. or B.Sc. of an Indian University.
- (ii) The course of study for the LL.B. degree has recently been extended from 2 to 3 years in pursuance of a suggestion made by the Punjab High Court. It is not possible to reduce the length of the course.
- (iii) The subjects mentioned are not at present included in the courses of study prescribed for the LL.B. degree of this University.

The University however are unable to endorse the view expressed in this part of the resolution. The knowledge of English shown by law students in Indian Universities is by no means perfect. The same may be said about their knowledge of Indian languages. It is very desirable that law students should possess an adequate knowledge of English and Indian languages, both for academic and professional purposes.

**Madras.—Recorded.**

**Mysore.—** There is at present no Law Faculty in this University.

**Nagpur.—** Noted. The scheme of examinations in Law followed in this University is in accord with the resolution of the Inter-University Board.

**The Punjab.—** This University having recently adopted the three years course for the LL.B., is not prepared to re-consider the situation and to go back to the two years course.

**Rangoon.—Recorded.**

**Travancore.—** This University agrees to the resolution, though it would like to extend the duration of the course for the LL.B. Degree to three years.

## APPENDIX C.

**Desirability of introducing Special Subjects of Study for Women Candidates**

*Resolution No. XII of 1939 (Waltair):*

**Resolved** that it is desirable to introduce special subjects of study, suitable for women, such as Domestic Science, Music, and other Fine Arts, as optional subjects for the Intermediate, Degree and Diploma courses.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—Since the University has already instituted a diploma in Music, this has been recorded.

**Aligarh.**—Yes, for Intermediate and Diploma Course but not for Degree Course.

**Allahabad.**—The University has already got a Diploma Course in Music and arrangements are being made for providing training in Painting also.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—In this University Domestic Science is a subject for Matriculation. The University has passed a Statute for instituting a diploma in Music which is awaiting the sanction of the Chancellor. The question of introducing music at the higher stages of the University course has to be postponed until this University has had experience of the Diploma course.

**Calcutta.**—Recorded.

**Delhi.**—The University have prescribed a few special subjects e. g. Modern Indian Languages in lieu of Oriental Classics for women students at the Intermediate stage. No special subjects have however been prescribed for them for the degree courses.

The University have no Diploma Courses.

The University do not endorse the view that special subjects should be introduced for women for their Degree Courses.

**Lucknow.**—Recorded.

**Madras.**—Recorded.

**Mysore.**—Recorded.

**Nagpur.**—Noted.

**Osmania.**—Agreed.

**Rangoon.**—Recorded.

**Travancore.**—Accepted; Indian Music is already an option for the Intermediate Course for Women students.

## APPENDIX D

**Inclusion of Botany and Zoology in the list of optional subjects for the competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Audit and Accounts, etc., Services.**

*Copy of letter No. F. 5/48/39-E., dated the 27th February 1940, from the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, The University, Lucknow.*

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. 1563, dated the 19th January 1940, in which you communicated the \*text of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board, India, held at Waltair on the 15th and 16th December, 1939, requesting that Botany and Zoology be included in the list of optional subjects for the competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Audit and Accounts, etc., Services.

2. The Federal Public Service Commission have given careful consideration to this recommendation and for a number of reasons find themselves unable to support it. The examination in question is a combined examination for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and allied services, and certain branches of the Postal, Imperial Customs and State Railway Services. The syllabus of the examination must be determined in a large measure by the nature of the services to which recruitment is made through it, and the main object of securing suitable men for those services must always be kept in view. The examination aims at securing candidates whose education has been on a fairly broad basis and is at the same time calculated to produce a searching, accurate and analytic type of mind. Subjects of specialised study have not been admitted except when they are likely to be of direct use to the candidates in the service for which they are competing. The Commission would be the last persons to claim that the existing syllabus is perfect in this respect, but on the whole it has served its purpose. Botany and Zoology are extremely specialised studies and neither is likely to be of direct use to the auditor, the customs officer, the postal superintendent or the traffic manager. At the other end of the scale the Commission have recently resisted a proposal to include philosophy in the syllabus, as the subject is too exclusively cultural to be suitable for an examination for these services. Moreover, any addition to the syllabus of an examination gives rise to practical difficulties, and the Commission are unwilling to agree to the inclusion of fresh subjects unless a strong case can be made out on merits. They do not feel that any case could be made out for Botany and Zoology on the basis indicated above that could not be equally made out for a number of other subjects which are now taught in the universities, and if

\* Res. No. XVII of 1939 (Waltair).

RESOLVED that the Federal Public Service Commission be requested to include Botany and Zoology in the optional subjects for the competitive examinations for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

the door is opened to these two subjects, the Commission may expose themselves to a number of embarrassing claims on behalf of others.

3. There seems a tendency to demand that the examinations for all services would be assimilated to the extent that a student, whatever may have been his course of study, may be in a position to compete in all or any of them after he has taken his degree. The Commission feel that any yielding to a demand that every examination should give an opportunity to every class of student would greatly increase the cost and difficulty of conducting these examinations, would not be conducive to the recruitment of the type of candidate required, and in the long run would probably react unfavourably on the general level of University teaching."

## APPENDIX E.

**Desirability of avoiding clash between the hours fixed for U. T. C. and for Practical Work in the Laboratories.**

*Resolution No. XIX of 1939 (Waltair):*

**Resolved** that wherever there is a clash between the hours fixed for University Training Corps and for practical work in the laboratories, steps should be taken by the Universities to remove it.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—This has been forwarded to the Principals of the Colleges concerned for necessary action.

**Aligarh.**—This University agrees with the opinion expressed.

**Allahabad.**—In this University the hours fixed for the U. T. C. Parade do not clash with practical work in the Science laboratories and in fact a large number of science students are members of the U. T. C.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—Colleges affiliated to this University have in the past been requested that they should so arrange their practical time-tables for Science students that members of the University Training Corps should be able to attend their parades without neglecting their practical work in the Laboratories. A fresh circular is being issued to the Colleges.

**Calcutta.**—The University agrees to the proposal.

**Delhi.**—The Vice-Chancellor is very anxious that all possible facilities should be afforded to members of the U. T. C. to join camps, attend parades and other duties of the corps.

**Lucknow.**—Recorded.

**Madras.**—Recorded.

**Mysore.**—Recorded.

**Nagpur.**—No complaint with regard to this has been received in this University.

**The Punjab.**—Noted.

**Rangoon.**—Recorded.

**Travancore.**—The principle is accepted.

## APPENDIX F.

**The Institution of Diplomas in various subjects such as Economics Civic, etc.**

*Resolution No. XXII of 1939 (Waltair):*

**Resolved** that it is desirable that the Universities should institute extension courses and also give diplomas in subjects like Economics and some of its branches, Political Theory, Public Administration, Language and Literature, Art Criticism and History, Civics and Psychology.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—This has been referred to the Faculty of Arts.

**Aligarh.**—If finances permit, it would be desirable to institute Extension courses in these subjects and at later stage to award diplomas.

**Allahabad.**—Steps are being taken to institute a Diploma Course in Public Administration.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—This resolution was passed at the suggestion of this University. A committee appointed by the Syndicate of this University is framing these courses and the Senate will be approached for instituting these Diplomas.

**Calcutta.**—Recorded.

**Delhi.**—The University endorse the view, but are inclined to think that the subjects given need perhaps some revision. The institution of extension courses depends ultimately on the financial and other resources of a University. This University are not in a position to institute extension courses in the immediate future owing to financial and other reasons.

**Lucknow.**—The Faculty of Arts approved the resolution in the following amended form:

“Resolved that it is desirable that the Universities should institute extension courses and also give diplomas in subjects like Economics and some of its branches, Political Theory, Public Administration, Language and Literature, Art Criticism and History, Social Work and Local Self-Government, Civics, Anthropology and Psychology.”

**Madras.**—Recorded.

**Mysore.**—Recorded.

**Nagpur.**—Noted.

**Osmania.**—Noted.

**The Punjab.**—The Board of Studies in Economics is not included to support the suggestion for giving diplomas in subjects like Economics.

**Rangoon.**—Recorded.

**Travancore.**—Noted.

## APPENDIX G

**Research in Industrial Psychology.**

*Resolution No. XXIII of 1939 (Waltair):*

**Resolved** that the Universities should recognize the increased need for research in Industrial Psychology and, in particular, of problems such as industrial output, industrial fatigue and hours of work, and should take steps to provide for carrying on such research as an auxiliary to the Department of Experimental Psychology.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—Recorded.

**Aligarh.**—We agree with this opinion.

**Allahabad.**—The resolution has been approved and steps will be taken, as soon as funds permit, to encourage research in Industrial Psychology.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—The question is under the consideration of the authorities of this University.

**Calcutta.**—The University agrees to the proposal.

**Delhi.**—The financial and other resources of this University are too limited to take action on this resolution.

**Lucknow.**—The Faculty of Arts accepted the principle and approved the resolution in the following amended form:

“Resolved that the Universities should recognise the increased need for research in Industrial Psychology and, in particular, of problems such as industrial output, industrial fatigue and hours of work, vocational selection and guidance and should take steps to provide for carrying on such research as an auxiliary to the Department of Experimental Psychology.”

**Madras.**—Recorded

**Mysore.**—The Department of Psychology will be consulted.

**Nagpur.**—This University has no department of Experimental Psychology.

**Osmania.**—Agreed.

**Rangoon.**—Recorded.

**Travancore.**—There is no Department of Experimental Psychology in this University.

## APPENDIX H

**A Library of Films for the Purposes of University Education.**

*Resolution No. XXIV of 1939 (Waltair):*

**Resolved** that it be recommended to the Universities that they should join in a scheme for forming a library of films required for purposes of University Education.

The Board will be prepared to co-operate in any All-India scheme proposed or with any All-India body established for this purpose.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—When a scheme for such a library is received it will be considered. For the present the resolution has been recorded.

**Aligarh.**—We are willing to co-operate in any such scheme.

**Allahabad.**—The University will be glad to join in any such scheme as may be introduced for the purpose.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—This University will be glad to co-operate if a suitable scheme for a University film library is formulated by the Board.

**Calcutta.**—The University will gladly co-operate in the matter.

**Delhi.**—The University endorse the view expressed in this Resolution.

**Lucknow.**—Approved.

**Madras.**—The resolution has been approved by the Syndicate, but it desires to have fuller information about the matter.

**Mysore.**—May join if an organisation is formed.

**Nagpur.**—This University will be glad to co-operate in any such scheme.

**The Punjab.**—Approved.

**Rangoon.**—Recorded.

**Travancore.**—Approved.

## APPENDIX I

**Desirability of Providing Stipends for Advanced Students of History in order to enable them to make use of the facilities afforded by the Imperial Records Commission.**

*Resolution No. XXV of 1939 (Waltair):*

**Resolved** that it be recommended that a provision of a few stipends for advanced students of history be made by the Universities with a view to enabling them to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Imperial Records Department for training in the principles and methods of archives administration as well as scientific use of records in original investigation.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.** — It is regretted that the funds do not permit.

**Aligarh.** — This University agrees with this opinion.

**Allahabad.** — The University fully realises the importance of the subject referred to but regrets that there are no funds for awarding a special scholarship for the purpose. The University will, however, keep it in view in awarding scholarships in the Departments of History, Politics and Economics.

**Andhra.** — Recorded.

**Bombay.** — This resolution has been referred to the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, for consideration whether it could arrange for the necessary training being given to its Fellows and scholars.

**Calcutta.** — A sum of Rs. 600. - is provided for in the Budget Estimates for 1939-40 for a few stipends to be awarded to advanced students of History.

**Delhi.** — The limited resources of the University do not permit them to take action on the resolution. The Vice-Chancellor has, however, in contemplation, the institution of some research fellowships, as soon as funds permit, for post-graduate research work in the University.

**Lucknow.** — The Faculty of Arts approve the principle underlying the resolution.

**Madras.** — The Syndicate is not in favour of the proposal.

**Mysore.** — Deserving cases will be considered on their merits.

**Nagpur.** — The University will be glad to institute one or more of such stipends when the funds permit.

**The Punjab.** — Prepared to co-operate in working out such a scheme as the one proposed.

**Rangoon.** — Recorded.

**Travancore.** — Noted.

## APPENDIX J

**Universities and Popular Education.**

*Resolution No. XXVI of 1939 (Waltair).*

**Resolved** that the Universities should extend their activities in the field of popular education and for this purpose should appoint permanent tutors to be in charge of particular areas within their jurisdiction, and make a beginning in this direction so far as their funds permit.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—Agra University is an affiliating University and it is not possible for this University to carry out the suggestion at the present stage.

**Aligarh.**—Our funds do not permit such extension of our activities, but useful work in this field is being carried on by some members of the staff and students of the University on a voluntary basis.

**Allahabad.**—Approved.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—If by popular education is meant Adult Education, there is an Association in Bombay which is conducting Adult Education classes in the University Buildings. So long as this Association is carrying on the work it is not necessary for the University to duplicate effort.

**Calcutta.**—Recorded.

**Delhi.**—The University have been considering the possibility of co-ordinating and extending the existing activities of the colleges for adult education within the territorial jurisdiction of the University.

**Lucknow.**—Noted.

**Madras.**—Recorded

**Mysore.**—Will be considered if funds permit. Present arrangement will continue till then.

**Nagpur.**—Noted.

**The Punjab.**—Noted.

**Rangoon.**—Recorded.

**Travancore.**—The resolution requires clarification.

## APPENDIX K

**Exchange of Professors and other Teachers between the different Indian Universities.**

*Resolution No. XXX of 1939 (Waltair):*

**Resolved** that in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to arrange for the exchange of Professors and other teachers between different Indian Universities; but as it has not been so far found practicable, the Board requests the Universities to reconsider the question.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—Agra University has no teachers of its own and, therefore, no action can be taken by it in this direction.

**Aligarh.**—Approved in principle.

**Allahabad.**—The University is in favour of the underlying principle and will be prepared to consider any well-planned scheme which will not interfere with the normal work of teaching.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—The question is under consideration.

**Calcutta.**—The Executive Committee endorses the suggestion as indicated in the resolution.

**Dacca.**—The Academic Council approve of the general principle underlying the resolution. This University will favourably consider offers from other Universities regarding exchange of professors.

**Delhi.**—This resolution will receive the attention of the University.

**Lucknow.**—Noted.

**Madras.**—Recorded.

**Mysore.**—If a scheme should be given it will be considered.

**Nagpur.**—The University regrets that it does not find such exchange practicable in immediate future.

**The Punjab.**—This University had not only approved of the principle before but also had taken action on it.

**Rangoon.**—Recorded.

**Travancore.**—This University is willing to co-operate in any workable scheme that may be drawn up for the purpose.

## APPENDIX L

**Exemption of B. Com. graduates of the Universities of Calcutta, Dacca, Bombay, and Agra from the Divisional Accountants Examination.**

*Copy of letter No. 1660 dated the 8th February 1940, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow, to the Auditor-General to the Government of India, New Delhi.*

*"I beg to bring to your notice a point regarding the rules for the Public Examination qualifying for admission to the cadre of*

*~~Divisional Accountants~~ Bachelor of Commerce Examination of the Lucknow, Allahabad and the Punjab Universities is recognised for appointment to the post of Divisional Accountants. This concession which is granted to the B. Com. graduates of the three Universities is not open to the B. Com. graduates of the Universities of Calcutta, Dacca, Bombay and Agra. May I hope that as the standard of the Commerce Degree is practically the same in all these Universities the concession which is open to graduates of some Universities will be extended to the others?"*

*Copy of letter No. 1092-NGE/111-40 dated the 18th June, 1940, from the Auditor General of India, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

**SUBJECT.—Exemption of B. Com. graduates of the Universities of Calcutta, Dacca, Bombay and Agra from the Divisional Accountants Examination.**

*"With reference to your letter No. 1660, dated the 8th February, 1940, on the subject mentioned above, I have the honour to state that the Auditor-General has decided that persons who have passed the B. Com. examination of the Universities of Calcutta, Dacca, Bombay and Agra in the 1st or 2nd Division with Accountancy as their special subject and the M. A.'s in Commerce of the Calcutta University, who pass the examination in the 1st or 2nd Division and with Auditing as one of the subjects, may also be considered eligible for appointment to the establishment of Divisional Accountants without further examination. Necessary addition to Rule 2 (b) of Annexure I to Chapter VII of the Auditor General's Manual of Standing Orders will be issued in due course.*

2. In this connection the Auditor General has observed that the concession will hold good only so long as the Public Examination qualifying for admission to the cadre of Divisional Accountants continues to be held, in its present form, at Sibpur under his general supervision and recruitment to the cadre of Divisional Accountants continues to be made out of the results of that examination. A new scheme of recruitment to this cadre, which will no longer recognise the Sibpur examination as a passport for admission to the establishment of Divisional Accountants, is now under the active consideration of the Auditor General and is expected to be put into force by 1943."

*Copy of letter No. 350 dated the 24th July 1940, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow, to the Auditor General of India, New Delhi.*

**SUBJECT:—Exemption of B. Com. graduates of the Universities of Calcutta, Dacca, Bombay and Agra from the Divisional Accountants Examination.**

“Many thanks for your letter No. 1092-NGE/111-40 dated the 18th June 1940.

In paragraph 2 of the aforesaid letter, it will appear that a new scheme of recruitment to the cadre of Divisional Accountants is now under your kind consideration. May I request you to kindly accord the same recognition to the B. Com. graduates and M.A.’s (in Commerce) of the Universities of Calcutta, Dacca, Bombay and Agra in the scheme of recruitment under consideration as they are now enjoying?”

*Copy of letter No. 2217-NGE/K. W. 111-40 dated the 2nd January 1941, from the Auditor General of India, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

**SUBJECT:—Examination of B. Com. graduates of the Universities of Calcutta, Dacca, Bombay and Agra from the Divisional Accountants Examination.**

“I have the honour to invite a reference to your letter No. 350 dated the 24th July 1940 on the subject indicated above, and to enclose herewith for your information a copy of a Press Communiqué on the subject which was released to the Press for publication, indicating in brief outline, the new scheme of recruitment for the establishment of Divisional Accountants.

2. The question of exemption, if any, to be granted from the paper on Commercial Book-keeping, for the candidates referred to, in your letter, in the new scheme of recruitment to the cadre of Divisional Accountants will be considered in due course, when detailed rules for the Divisional Test are prescribed.”

### **Press Communiqué**

#### **DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTANTS**

#### *New Arrangements For Recruitment.*

New arrangements for the recruitment of Divisional Accountants will come into force as from the 1st May, 1943.

It has been felt for some time that the existing arrangements for recruitment of Divisional Accountants have not produced really satisfactory material and the Auditor General has been in consultation with the Central and Provincial Governments on the introduction of reforms.

These consultations concerned particularly the question whether the Sibpur examination should be retained as an essential qualification for a candidate, as it was felt that this examination,

while securing certain minimum qualifications, did not guarantee a sufficiently high general educational standard.

As the consultations showed that the Provinces were not unanimous on the reforms to be introduced, there will be two systems of recruitment from the date of the introduction of the new arrangements. The provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Bombay desire to retain the Sibpur test, with its exceptions, as an essential qualifying condition for appointment, and the Auditor General has made it clear that as these Provinces desire the retention of this examination generally for their own purposes, he will leave the arrangements for it to them, but will not appoint as Divisional Accountants candidates who qualify in the test unless they have the requisite standard of educational qualifications and have passed other examinations such as the 'Subordinate Accounts Service Examination' or a reconstituted Divisional Test which he considers essential.

In the case of all other Divisional Accountants Cadres, Central or Provincial appointments will be made from clerks employed in Divisional and Sub-Divisional Offices of the Public Works Department and in the Audit Office with reference to educational qualifications and record of service, but without reference to the passing of the Sibpur examination. Recruitment will also be made to a certain extent direct from graduates of the Indian Universities and other persons considered suitable on account of special qualifications. For a time certain concessions in connection with further examination on commercial book-keeping will be allowed to those who have passed the Sibpur examination.

After the introduction of the new arrangements on the 1st May, 1943, the special exemptions to holders of the degrees of Bachelor of Commerce or M. A. in Commerce will not be effective in any province except Bengal, Bihar and Bombay and in these provinces they will be effective only as a preliminary qualification, the essential condition of passing the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination or of the reconstituted Divisional Test will be applicable in the latter provinces as well.

This communique is issued to end the misunderstanding caused by item of news published last summer in certain newspapers.

## APPENDIX M

**Railway Concessions to University Students Participating in Inter-University Contests or Undertaking Educational Trips.**

*Copy of letter No. 1666 dated the 14th February 1940, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow, to the Chief Commissioner for Railways, Railway Board, Railway Department Government of India, New Delhi,*

"Some Indian Universities feel that special concessions for educational trips by College students (over and above the concessions usually allowed to parties of travelling students) should be granted by the Railway authorities not only in the interests of knowledge and learning, but to encourage such educational trips the multiplication of which will mean an additional income for the Railways. I hope the Railway Board will consider the matter with sympathy and grant some special concessions."

*Copy of letter No. 2185-T. C. dated the 27th February 1940, from the Deputy Director, Railway Board, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

**CONCESSION TO COLLEGE STUDENTS UNDERTAKING EDUCATIONAL TRIPS.**

"With reference to your letter No. 1666, dated the 24th February 1940, I am directed to state that students of colleges affiliated to a recognised University when travelling in parties of not less than ten (excluding attendants) to and from the same station are already allowed the following concession appearing at S. No. 11 of Annexure 'A' to Rule 109 of Indian Railway Conference Association Coaching Tariff (No. 12):—

<i>Class of Ticket.</i>	<i>Fare Charged.</i>
First and Second	Half fare of class occupied.
Intermediate	Third Class Mail fare.
Third	Half of third class mail fare.

I am to say that this concession can be availed of by parties of college students undertaking educational trips.

2. In case, however, any further concession is considered desirable, I am to suggest that you address the General Manager of one of the principal Railways, explaining how in the view of the Inter-University Board the concession asked for is likely to result in increased railway earnings. If the General Manager of the railway addressed is satisfied that such a concession will be commercially justified he will put up a suggestion for consideration to the Indian Railway Conference Association—an organisation of Railways—to whom proposals of this kind are referred by railways for advice."

*Copy of letter No. 1556, dated the 17th January, 1940, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow, to the Chief Commissioner for Railways, Railway Board, Railway Department, Government of India, New Delhi.*

"According to the rules notified under item 10, Chapter IV of the Coaching Tariff relating to the Railways, students of colleges affiliated to recognized Universities are eligible for railway concession when travelling for examinations or for educational purposes. In the enumeration of the circumstances entitling for the concession the following are given:—

- (i) From their schools, colleges or institutions to an examination centre or *vice versa*;
- (ii) From their schools, or colleges or institutions to their homes or *vice versa*;
- (iii) From their homes to an examination centre or *vice versa*.

It has been brought to our notice that on account of the above enumeration, journey for participating in Inter-University debates is not considered as an educational tour. I am to mention that Inter-University debates and other competitions are now being held annually by several universities. They attract competitors from almost all the other Universities. The journey undertaken by University students in this behalf must necessarily be considered an educational tour; and in the circumstances of many students in the University, who are not very well off, concession in railway fare would be a great assistance. If the rules issued by Railway Companies are not already comprehensive enough to permit of railway concession being given for journeys connected with Inter-University debates and other competitions, I beg to request to extend the concession to the journeys under reference."

*Copy of letter No. T336/III/101, dated the 10th April, 1940, from the General Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, Chelmsford Road, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

**RE: CONCESSION TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBATES AND OTHER COMPETITIONS.**

"With reference to your letter No. 1556 of 17th January, 1940 to the Chief Commissioner of Railways, Railway Board, I shall be glad if you will kindly let me know in detail what competitions come under the head "Other Competitions" giving the scope of each competition in the form of the number held each year, the centre at which held, with whom the competition takes place, number of students attending and any other information which you consider will be helpful in the consideration of this question."

*Copy of circular letter No. 43-61, dated the 20th April, 1940, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.*

RE: CONCESSION TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBATES AND OTHER COMPETITIONS.

"It has been suggested by some Universities that the Railways should give concessions to University Students participating in the Inter-University debates and other University competitions. Will you kindly let me know if any such Inter-University competition is organized by your University or by any of your Constituent Colleges ?'

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—Some of the affiliated colleges do organize Inter-University Competitions the information regarding which is given below:

1. *St. John's College, Agra* holds the following two competitions during the University Convocation week and these competitions are open to Universities and Colleges in the United Provinces:

1. U. P. Elocutionary Contest.
2. Davies Trophy Debate (Hindustani).

2. *S. D. College, Cawnpore* organized provincial and All-India debates every year.

3. An Inter-College Tournament for Rajputana Colleges is held every year by rotation at different college centres. The tournament comprises of competitions for debates, Tennis, Sports, Hockey, Football and Volleyball. This year the tournament will be held at Jaipur.

The Bazm-i-Adab of Christ Church College, Cawnpore, holds an Inter-College debate in Urdu annually some time in December. The debate is known as the Chatterji-Nawab Husain Challenge Cup Debate.

**Allahabad.**—Inter-University Debates are organized by the Union Society and several other Societies. They would warmly welcome the grant of special Railway concessions to participants.

**Andhra.**—So far, Inter-University competitions are held annually in the following activities which may be included under "Other Competitions" :

1. Cricket, 2. Hockey, 3. Athletic Sports and 4. Tennis.

In this connection a request is made to move the authorities to grant concessions to students participating in Inter-University Tournaments, Inter-University debates, Inter-Collegiate Sports and Tournaments and Inter-Collegiate debates.

**Annamalai**.—The University organizes Inter-University and Inter-Collegiate elocution competitions in public speaking and games.

**Benares**.—Inter-University debates and other competitions are held in this University every year.

**Bombay**.—This University has not been organizing any of the competitions or debates. But the students of this University have been regularly taking part in such debates and competitions held elsewhere. Besides, the students of this University have been regularly participating in the Inter-University Cricket Tournament ever since its inception in 1935.

**Calcutta**.—Inter-University debates, and contests in sports and athletics are organized by this University from time to time.

**Dacca**.—The University of Dacca has not yet organized any Inter-University Competition.

**Lucknow**.—The Lucknow University Students Union organizes All-India Inter-University English and Hindustani Debates every year. They also send representatives to other Universities and Degree Colleges to participate in such debates. It would afford them much facility if concession for the competitors is obtained from the Railways.

**Madras**.—The following sports and games come under "other competitions":

- Cricket
- Hockey
- Football
- Tennis
- Athletic Sports
- Aquatic Sports

These competitions are held in University centres which are Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Annamalainagar, Benares, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad (Dn.), Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Mysore, Nagpur, Patna and Waltair.

Tournaments in the games and sports will be conducted annually.

For Cricket, Hockey, Football and Tennis (Doubles and Singles) all the Universities are brought under certain zones. Competitions within the zones will be conducted on the knock-out system at centres in the respective zones in rotation. Matches between the successful teams of the several zones will be conducted at certain University centres in rotation. The number of players representing each zone in Cricket, Hockey and Football will be about fifteen and the number in Tennis will be not more than five. Each team will have as its manager a member of the staff of the University (or the College) which it represents.

Similarly, the competitions in the several events of Athletic and Aquatic sports will be conducted at first within each University area and finally at certain University centres in rotation. Each University will be allowed to have not more than two entries for each event. The competitors of each University will have as their manager a member of the staff of the University which they represent.

Such debates, Tournaments and Sports are also held within each University area open to students of the several colleges affiliated, recognized or attached to it.

You will realize therefore that it is not possible to state the place at which the various stages of such competitions between Universities will be held as this depends on the result of the various matches.

As regards Inter-collegiate competitions run by the University the centres will be the following:

Madras, Tambaram, Hyderabad (Dn.), Bangalore, Anantapur, Madanapalle, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Kumbakonam, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, Pudukottah, Trichur, Ernakulam, Palghat, Calicut, Tellicherry and Mangalore.

That again is dependent on the results of the various matches, quarter-finals and semi-finals.

**Mysore.**—This University has been entering for Inter-University Cricket and Tennis Tournaments. In the first case, 15 players accompanied by a teacher are deputed, in the second case, 4 or five players and a teacher are deputed. The centre at which the competitions are held vary every year. They are held only once a year.

In connection with the Tennis Tournament, only one journey is as a rule necessary, while in connection with the Cricket Tournament more than one journey may be necessary according to the number of matches to be played and the results in each case.

**Nagpur.**—The only Inter-University Competition held at present in this University is the Sardar Hari Singh All India Debate by the Robertson College Union, Jubbulpore. The information asked for by you is as follows:

- (1) The Competition is held once a year.
- (2) Robertson College, Jubbulpore.
- (3) "Last year the students participated from Bombay, Poona, Lahore and Calcutta." (Two speakers are sent by each College competing in the Debate).
- (4) The probable number of students coming from outside Jubbulpore exceeded a dozen.
- (5) The competitors except from Nagpur are likely to travel in batches of two.

(6) Ordinarily a member of the Professorial staff does not accompany the competitors.

**Osmania.**—The Students Union of the University organizes Inter-University debates. It will be an inducement to the other Universities to send their teams if concessions are given for such debates.

**The Punjab.**—The Punjab University Union Society holds All-India Inter-University Jagdish Memorial Debate.

*Note by the Director of Physical Training, University of the Punjab.*

In the past few years, on 2 or 3 occasions, I have represented this matter of concessions, on behalf of the I. U. S. T. C., and our Colleges, to the N. W. R. authorities and the Railway Board (Indian Railway Conference Association), but nothing has been done. I am very glad indeed that the Inter-University Board has now taken it up.

I must first postulate that all games, sports, and Physical Training activities, organized and conducted by the Universities for their Colleges, are very definitely for "educational purposes." Education concerns the whole complete individual, and not only his mind.

As matters stand, Railway concessions are available to University teams in parties of not less than 10 members, and not exceeding 16. This covers all Hockey, Football, and Cricket teams in particular, and teams for any other events in general, in which the party ranges from 10 to 16, but it excludes a still larger number of teams from our Tournament events in which the party is composed of less than 10 members, or more than 16.

Any Volleyball team can get a concession on the N. W. Railway, provided the party ranges from 6 to 12 members. Athletes for Olympic purposes, Scouts, Girl Guides, Nurses and Ambulance Workers, can get individual concessions or in parties of 4 and over.

Once the principle of concessions has been accepted and allowed, then all recognized activities or events should be treated in the same way. In some cases individual concessions are allowed, in one game the party must be between 6 and 12, in other games the party must be between 10 and 16. The Punjab University Annual Sports Tournament lasts for 9 months, comprises competitions in 17 different events, and is open to about 60 affiliated Colleges. Our events and the average number of members of the team in each case in brackets, are as follows:

Hockey (11), Football (11), Cricket (11), Tennis (4-6), Athletics (1-32), Relay Races (4-24), Cross Country Race (4), Gymnastics (4), First Aid (4), Swimming (1-30), Boxing (1-8), Wrestling (1-8), Basketball (8), Volleyball (6), Boat Races (5), Kabaddi (10), Gatka (5).

I would respectfully submit to the N. W. Railway authorities, to the Chief Commissioner of Railways, New Delhi, and send a

copy to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, that the rule for concessions available to the Indian Universities and to their affiliated Colleges, for educational purposes, may be laid down in more general terms, to cover all *bonafide* activities, as follows:

All students from recognized Indian Universities, or their affiliated Colleges, travelling in parties of not less than 4—the maximum not limited, for educational purposes (including examinations, debates, educational tours, attending lectures, participating in Sports Tournaments, and Physical Training Displays) shall be entitled for return journeys, in any class, on the production of a certificate signed by the Registrar or other competent University Officer, or the College Principal.

**Rangoon.**—Railway concessions are given to *bonafide* students when travelling home for the vacations and on special occasions.

(ii)

*Copy of letter No. 2185-TC, dated the 7th November, 1940, from the Deputy Director, Railway Board, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

#### CONCESSION TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBATES.

"With reference to the correspondence resting with the Railway Board's letter No. 2185-TC, dated 25th January, 1940, I am directed to state that the Indian Railway Conference Association, to whom the matter was referred for their views, do not consider that the grant of a concession in railway fares to students participating in Inter-University debates will be commercially justified. They, therefore, do not recommend any extension of the existing concessions admissible under Rule 109 of Indian Railway Conference Association Coaching Tariff (No. 12).

I am to say that the Railway Board accept the views of the Association."

## APPENDIX N

**Facilities Available at the Universities for Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Research.**

*Copy of Circular letter No. 136-172 dated the 30th April, 1940, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, The University, Lucknow, to the Registrars and Representatives of all the Universities in India.*

**SUBJECT:—List of Agricultural and Veterinary Subjects suitable for Research at the Universities.**

"The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Bombay in February, 1939:

**Resolved** that the principles of a closer co-operation between workers in Indian Universities and in Agricultural Research Institutes be approved;  
 that the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, be requested to circulate a list of suitable topics of research to the Universities.

(P. 65 of the Annual Report of the Board for 1938-39).

This was forwarded to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which discussed the matter at its last meeting held in November-December 1939. I enclose herewith extracts from their proceedings. The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research now desires that:

- (a) in order to be able to suggest the lines along which collaboration between the Universities and the Council in agricultural and veterinary research could be effected, it should be apprised of the facilities available at the Universities for such research; and
- (b) the observations made at the meeting by Rao Bahadur Viswanath (Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi) regarding provision of facilities for closer co-operation between research workers in the Universities and the Agricultural and Veterinary Research Institutes should, in the first instance, be considered by the Inter-University Board.

I shall be much obliged if the detailed information regarding the facilities available at the Universities for agricultural and animal husbandry research together with your views on Rao Bahadur Viswanath's observations be furnished to this office at your earliest convenience "

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, held in November-December 1939:*

REQUEST FROM THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA, FOR SUPPLY OF A LIST OF SUBJECTS SUITABLE FOR RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Subba Rao explained the purpose of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board and said that though the necessity for such co-operation had been accepted in principle, it had not been given effect to in practice to the desired extent.

Khan Bahadur Afzal Husain thought that this might involve the question of granting money for research work at the Universities or provision of scholarships. In many Universities M.S., was now a 'research' degree and Ph. D. degree had also been instituted. It would, therefore, be considerably helpful if the Council could prepare and circulate to the Universities a list of subjects on applied research on the lines adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in the United Kingdom. The Universities would then be in a position to devote attention to practical problem, instead of confining their activities to academic research only.

Mr. Ware speaking on behalf of the veterinary scientists in this country said that the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board contained no mention of veterinary research. He said that they had found difficulties in providing facilities for higher research in veterinary subjects. The Imperial Veterinary Research Institute had two scholarships tenable for a period of two years. One of the scholarships was given some time ago to a candidate with an M. Sc., degree in Zoology from the Bombay University. He wanted to have a Ph.D. in Helminthology. He began work at the Mukteswar Institute and then applied to the Bombay University for recognition of the Mukteswar Institute as a place where this degree could be obtained. After a great deal of correspondence and time he was able to get this recognition.

Mr. Ware observed that in any resolution of this nature which may be passed by the Inter-University Board or by this Council the interests of veterinary research should receive the same attention as was given to Agricultural Research and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute recognised by all the Universities in India as a suitable centre for carrying on higher researches on veterinary subjects.

Rao Bahadur Viswanath said that this subject owes its origin to a request received from the Educational Commissioner for the submission of a note to the meeting of the Inter-University Conference in Bombay. The feeling of the Conference was that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research had been very successful in establishing a very desirable liaison between the experimental station, the Agricultural Research Institute and the Universities but they felt that it would be a good plan if a

machinery were set up by which the workers of the Agricultural Research Institute and Research Stations could have opportunities of being associated with the work of the Universities. Similarly the Universities could also send some of their men, who have been working on specific problems, to the Research Institute so that they might know at first hand the scope and the limitations of the work which they had undertaken and its practical application to agriculture. He was strongly of the opinion that the Provincial and the Central Governments and the Agricultural Institute should devise a machinery by which members of their departments could be deputed for short periods to work in the University laboratories.

Professor Vakil said that the Economics Departments of the Universities should also be in close touch with the agricultural research work, and that action should be taken to utilise the resources of the Economics Departments of the Universities which could be very helpful in carrying out surveys of the nature undertaken at present by the Agricultural Marketing Staff.

Rao Sahib Thadani suggested that a list of all the well-equipped agricultural and veterinary institutes and stations should be maintained and supplied to the Universities.

The Chairman suggested that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should suggest to the Universities the lines along which collaboration will then in agricultural and veterinary research could be effected. It should be understood, however, that this was not to be regarded as an invitation by the Council to send up applications for grants-in-aid in respect of all such matters and that the Council could not commit itself to any scheme; every scheme would be judged on its merits. If on their part the Universities sent their ideas and suggestions to the Council as to how the resources at their disposal could be better utilised in advancing agricultural and veterinary research, they would be welcome. A statement explaining what facilities for such research are available at the Universities would be very useful. Further it would be helpful if the observations made by Rao Bahadur Viswanath were considered in the first instance by the Inter-University Board and the Chairman requested the University members of the Advisory Board to take the matter up with the Inter-University Board. Meanwhile, the Council will also further examine the suggestions and ascertain how far it is actually feasible. This was agreed to.

(ii)

### **Summary of Replies Received:**

#### **Agra.**

*Opinion of Rai Bahadur Dr. K. C. Mehta, Professor of Botany, Agra College, Agra.*

"I am of the opinion that the staff attached to the various Agricultural Research Institutes in the country should be asked to make out a list, in the order of urgency or preference, of problems in their respective branches on which basic or fundamental

research is required. Such lists may then be circulated through the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to the various Universities where facilities for work be available and applications invited from competent investigators.

For the success of a scheme like that it would be necessary to institute research studentships to be paid out of the funds of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research so that promising young workers be put on long term investigations under the guidance of the professors.

A considerable amount of work is already in progress at some of the Indian Universities which is of fundamental importance to agriculture and I feel sure that as time goes the association of university workers with Agricultural research would be closer still. In order to achieve that object it would be necessary to circulate occasionally short notes or pamphlets dealing with problems of agricultural research under investigation at the Agricultural Research Institute so that the university workers who may be in a position to help and advise in the matter may send their suggestions through the proper channel."

*Facilities available for research in the Department of Botany, Agra College, Agra.*

Fundamental research on rusts of cereals has been in progress in this department since 1923 with the help of funds from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research during the last 10 years.

The department is fully equipped for research work in Plant Pathology in general and for investigations on rusts of crops in particular. Up-to-date and elaborate arrangements for experimental work on the Physiology of the parasites concerned in most of the plant diseases are available in this department.

*Opinion of P. L. Garg, Esq., Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Cawnpore.*

So far the Provincial Research Committee of U. P. discusses the various Research Schemes and brings them to the notice of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. If the various Universities want to co-operate with Imperial Council of Agricultural Research a Committee consisting of representatives from the Universities should form a board and should present topics for Agricultural Research to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

*Opinion of G. R. Saxena, Esq., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Agricultural College, Cawnpore.*

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should each year notify the Inter-University Board the topics of research they want to be taken up. The workers in Universities should then show their willingness to take up particular topics of research and show the facilities they possess.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will then select out of the applications suitable persons who if necessary may be

asked to go for a short period to a suitable centre to make himself familiar with similar researches in progress.

*Opinion of Dr. U. S. Sharga, Assistant Professor of Zoology and Entomology, Agricultural College, Cawnpore.*

I am of opinion that a board consisting of Universities and of Agricultural Institutes be formed with a view to discuss the proposals of work and research in U. P.

*Opinion of P. R. Mehta, Esq., Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Cawnpore.*

It may be recorded that workers in Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Schemes are often faced with problems of academic interest and the solution of these problems will not only make the investigations of that scheme complete but it may also prove of useful application. Workers in the Universities are often well equipped to carry out some of these investigations. I am of the opinion that Imperial Council of Agricultural Research may request the Universities to furnish a list of workers and the facilities that exist for research work in their laboratories. The workers in Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Schemes should from time to time intimate to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research the problems of academic interest of such problems which University laboratories can tackle more efficiently. This information may be furnished to the Universities and the problem for investigation may be allotted. As far as possible the University nearest to the station where Scheme work is being done should be chosen for the purpose, so as to bring the two workers in close collaboration and at the same time effect saving in travelling allowance.

The Universities of a province should have research council which should meet periodically and its members should be drawn from different departments, such as Industries, Forest, Agriculture, etc. This Council should have other sub-committees to represent group of allied subjects. Most of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Schemes are under the administrative control of different provincial Departments. The formation of a Research Council represented by Universities and other Heads of Government should do much to bring the scientific work elsewhere in close co-operation with the Universities.

### **Allahabad.**

*Copy of letter No. 10637 dated the 8th June 1940, from Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M. A., F. R. S. L., Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, Lucknow.*

"With reference to your letter No. 136-172 dated 30th April 1940, I have the honour to send herewith copies of statements received from the Principal, Agricultural College, Naini and the Head of the Department of Zoology showing the facilities that exist

for agricultural and veterinary research in those departments. A note regarding the facilities provided by the Department of Botany will be sent as soon as it is received from the Head of the Department concerned.

With regard to the question of providing facilities for closer co-operation between research workers in the Universities and the Agricultural and Veterinary Research Institutes, there can be no difference of opinion that it is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. It will be in the best interest of higher study and research if a closer liaison could be established between the Universities and Research Institutes.

In order to find out the lines on which collaboration will be possible it may be borne in mind that Universities are Statutory Bodies and can be guided only by their Statutes and Ordinances. Under the existing Statutes of this University candidates enrolled for the D. Phil. and D. Sc. degrees may, in the interest of their work, be permitted to work elsewhere for one year and this University will have no objection to encouraging its Research Scholars to avail themselves of the facilities and guidance provided for by Research Institutes. The University will also be glad to encourage occasional visits of research scholars and permit those coming from the Research Institutes to work in the University Laboratories for short terms.

Under the existing Statutes it is not permissible to extend recognition to work done in Research Institutes so as to enable a scholar to supplicate for the D. Phil and D. Sc. degrees of this University. In order to be eligible to supplicate it is necessary for a research scholar to fulfil conditions of enrolment, residence and payment of prescribed fees. While the University will give its best consideration to any scheme of co-operation proposed by the Inter-University Board or the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, it is not possible to forestall the decision of the competent bodies which alone can amend the Statutes and Ordinances."

*Copy of letter dated 20th May 1940, from the Acting Principal, Allahabad Agricultural Institute to the Assistant Registrar, Allahabad University, Allahabad.*

"Referring to your communication No. 9936 dated the 17th May 1940, regarding facilities at the Agricultural Institute for agricultural and veterinary research, I submit the following facts for your information:

The Institute has in its farm some 450 acres which constitute a land unit available for agricultural research. The science building provides limited laboratory space equipped for work in Chemistry and Biology. Two agricultural engineering buildings contain certain items of farm machinery and a limited supply of physics and soils laboratory equipment. The farm workshop contains the necessary machinery and equipment for the construction of simple implements and the repair of all implements used on the farm. The department of horticulture possesses orchards of guavas, mangoes,

grapefruit and other fruits as well as a small laboratory where simple preserving of fruits and vegetables is studied. The department of Animal Husbandry Dairying possess three cattle barns, a feed store, three large silos and a herd of 235 selected milk cows and buffaloes which might be used in certain research problems. The dairy department manufactures butter, cheese, ice cream, dahi and ghee and would be willing to co-operate as far as possible in research projects involving any of these products. About 100 acres of the Institute farm have now been irrigated with sullage water secured from the city. This fact presents a number of irrigation problems which offer opportunities for study. At the same time a tube well, fitted with centrifugal pumps which supplies water to the buildings and grounds offers a limited possibility for irrigation with tube well water.

On the Institute staff at this time are several Americans and Indians fully qualified to assist in carrying on research projects. The Institute Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department has already carried out one experiment on the composition of milk and is at the present time carrying on research on the value of molasses as a constituent of rations for milk and work cattle. In addition the engineering department has secured a grant of Rs. 10,000 from the U. P. Government for the manufacture of ploughs. In addition to this there is a possibility of an I. C. A. R. grant of some Rs. 37,000 for a five-year programme on the study of protein content of nitrogenous cattle feeds.

I trust that this will give the information desired and if there is any other information needed, I shall be glad to supply it on hearing from you."

*Note by Dr. H. R. Mehra, M. Sc., Ph. D. (Cantab.), Head of the Department of Zoology, University of Allahabad.*

In the Zoology Department of the Allahabad University the facilities in the matter of animal husbandry or veterinary research exist as follows:

1. Helminthology has been provided in the syllabus as a special subject for the M. Sc. Final examination for the last ten or eleven years and students have offered it every year for examination.

2. Thesis comprising research work in helminthology and *viva voce* examination are provided in the syllabus of the M. Sc. Final Examination in Zoology and no less than 17 students have offered thesis during the last 9 years. A number of these theses have received recognition and wide circulation in the form of published papers in well-known journals.

3. Facilities for research work for the D. Phil and D. Sc. Degrees in helminthology:

The following were awarded during the last 5 years to D. Sc. degree of the Allahabad University on the result of their investigations on the morphology and systematics of the Indian Digenetic Trematodes (Helminthology):—

1. Dr. G. D. Bhalerao
2. Dr. Har Dayal Srivastava
3. Dr. B. P. Pande

A few statements from the reports of the examiners on the D. Sc. theses showing the quality of research work in the University may be quoted. Dr. W. Nicoll of London writes in his report on a D. Sc. thesis dated October 16, 1935, "In the particular branch which he has selected as the theme of his thesis he has shown evidence of perfect acquaintance with the pre-existing literature on the subject and he has drawn notice to the fact that until quite recent years comparatively little attention had been devoted to it by Indian Zoologists. I take occasion to qualify this by adding that it is greatly to the credit of the University of Allahabad that it has fostered and encouraged pioneer work in this particular field." In the report dated 27th November 1937 on another thesis Dr. W. Nicoll writes "I have for many years, been interested in the developments which have been taking place in Indian helminthology and specially in those which have been initiated and carried out under the auspices of the University of Allahabad by Dr. Mehra and his associates. These have unquestionably constituted important contributions, possibly the most substantial hitherto made to the subject." Prof. G. R. La Rue of the University of Michigan in his report dated April 7, 1938 on a D. Sc. thesis writes: "In my opinion this dissertation constitutes an important and valuable contribution to our knowledge of the trematode parasites of the vertebrates of India. Of this important parasite fauna we know altogether too little." Prof. H. W. Stunkard of New York University writes in his report dated May 2, 1938: "The thesis contains a large amount of new scientific information. The subject matter is adequately treated and the thesis will constitute a substantial contribution to knowledge of the digenetic trematodes."

Mr. R. C. Chatterje, Lecturer, Zoology Department, Rangoon University worked as a research student in helminthology under the guidance of Dr. H. R. Mehra for some time and has applied to supplicate for the D. Sc. degree of the University.

Dr. A. M. D'Rozario was given one year's exemption from residence and research work for the Ph. D. degree of the University of Cambridge on the basis of the research work on the Indian *Cercariæ* carried on for some months under Dr. H. R. Mehra in the Zoology Department of the University.

A number of our students after their M. Sc. degree in Zoology with helminthology as their special subject got employment in Helminthological and Veterinary Institutes and have distinguished themselves by their meritorious work there. They are:

1. Dr. G. D. Bhalerao, Helminthologist, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar.
2. Dr. Har Dayal Srivastava Officiated for more than two years as Helminthologist in the leave vacancy of Dr. G. D. Bhalerao at Mukteswar.

3. Mr. R. C. Chatterji, Lecturer, Helminthological Institute, Rangoon University.
4. Mr. B. S. Gogate, Lecturer, Helminthological Institute, Rangoon University.

Since the session 1938-39 two students have been doing research work for the D. Phil. degree of the University in helminthology.

As regards the output of published work in helminthology it may be pointed out that not less than 70 original research papers have been published from the University in well-known foreign and Indian journals during the last 13 years; and it can be said that not only has it added to the prestige of the University, but it has also met with a recognition, which is in no way less than that of any institution in the world.

The foundation of the study of helminthology in the Allahabad University was laid down by Dr. W. N. F. Woodland when he introduced it as a special subject for the M. Sc. examination in 1921. His first researches in this branch appeared in 1923-24, soon after he left India after his retirement from the I. E. S. as the professor and Head of the Department of Zoology in the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Research is costly, and University authorities which are not usually provided with funds for this particular purpose find themselves helpless to finance it. It, therefore, becomes necessary to obtain financial support for research from the Government. Though, as has been shown above, helminthological researches in the University have done credit to the country, we have received no aid by way of research grants or scholarships from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research or any other government department. Of course it is true, that so far no attempt has been made by the University in this direction and nor has any research scheme been submitted to tackle problems of immediate practical utility. During the last several years we have directed our attention to the systematic and morphological investigations in order to survey the unexplored helminthic fauna of the country, but now a stage has been reached when investigations of the life-histories of the trematode and cestode parasites of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals have become an imperative necessity not only from the point of view of the practical and economic importance but also from the point of view of taxonomic phylogenetic studies. In order to make a headway and prosecute with vigour and efficiency the researches of this type, it is but proper to indicate the necessity of a provision for a research grant and a grant for research scholarships of Rs. 150-250 per mensem for the adequately qualified researchers who will be called upon to tackle these problems."

**Notes by the Head of the Department of Botany, University of Allahabad.**

"In the Botanical Laboratory of the Allahabad University there are facilities for the investigations of:

- (1) Fungoid plant diseases or rather that part of the work which is confined to the Laboratory.
- (2) Agricultural plant physiological problems especially (a) questions connected with nitrogen, carbohydrate and fat metabolism of crop plants and (b) the production of new strains of crops by X-ray radiations. Works on these lines are already in progress."

**Andhra.**—"No facilities are available in this University for research in Agricultural and Animal Husbandry. I am also to state that there are no views to offer on Rao Bahadur Viswanath's observations."

**Bombay.**—"Having regard to the fact that very few Institutions other than the colleges in Agriculture in this Province are sufficiently equipped for the purpose in view, it was not possible to assure effective co-operation of the type suggested by Rao Bahadur Viswanath to the advantage of the parties concerned. I am enclosing herewith for your information a synopsis of the replies received from the affiliated Colleges regarding the facilities available for research in Agricultural and Animal Husbandry "

*Synopsis of Replies received from Colleges re facilities available for Research in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.*

#### KING GEORGE V INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, SAKRAND, SIND

"At this Institute the facilities for research are available in the following subjects:

1. Agricultural Chemists and Soil Physics—Soils, Crops and fertilizers.
2. Botany – Plant Breeding.
3. Agronomy of Crops.
4. Dairying, animal breeding and some aspects of nutrition,
5. Plant Pathology—Study of plant diseases.
6. Entomology—Life history and biology of insect pests.

The officers in charge of respective sections can guide in the subjects noted above and adequate facilities exist for the field as well as for the laboratory work."

#### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY, THE UNIVERSITY, BOMBAY:

"Subjects of research connected with agriculture and Animal Husbandry, for which facilities are available in the Department, are analysis of wool and other fibres, manufacture of fertilizers and other chemicals involved in agriculture, and such aspects of agricultural chemistry, which require a well equipped chemical laboratory and semi-scale plant in chemical technology."

## NOWROSJEE WADIA COLLEGE, POONA-1:

"Facilities for research in Bio-Chemistry are available in this College and that Rao Bahadur Dr. D. L. Sahastrabuddhe is at present conducting research on an important agricultural problem, namely 'Availability of Phosphoric acid in Bombay soils'".

## FERGUSSON COLLEGE, POONA-4:

"There are facilities in the Department of Botany of this College for research in plant-disease."

## WILSON COLLEGE, BOMBAY-7:

"Facilities are available in this College for research in some aspects of Ichthyology and Entomology. There are also facilities for research in certain aspects of Chemistry which may have value for agriculture."

## SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY:

"We do research in Agricultural Economics. Theses on the following subjects have been prepared in the School and approved for the M.A. degree:—

- (1) Rural reconstruction in the Deccan.
- (2) Sub-division and Fragmentation of Agricultural holdings in India.
- (3) Marketing and Trade of Raw Cotton in Bombay.
- (4) Economic Survey of Olpad Taluka (Surat District)
- (5) Agricultural Economics of Borsad Taluka (Kaira District).

Theses in the following subjects are at present under preparation in the School:

- (1) The Vital Problems of Rural Reconstruction.
- (2) Socio-Economic Survey of Broach Taluka in Gujarat.
- (3) Socio-Economic Survey of Gokak Taluka.
- (4) The Agrarian Problem in Sind.
- (5) A Study of Crop Estimates."

## S. L. D. ARTS COLLEGE, AHMEDABAD:

"Guidance is available in the College for research in the economic aspects of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India."

## SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY:

"No facilities for scientific research in this institution for research in subjects connected with Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. But "Economics of Agriculture with special reference to India" is one of the subjects prescribed for the M. Com. Examination and facilities are available in the institution for guiding

students in preparing theses on subjects connected with Agricultural Economics."

#### H. L. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, AHMEDABAD:

"From this month lectures on 'Economics of Agriculture' for the M. Com. students have been arranged and that facilities for research in that subject are being given to students of the said class."

No facilities are available at the following Institutions:

- (1) Law College, Poona.
- (2) Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay-19.
- (3) Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
- (4) Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda.
- (5) Secondary Training College, Bombay.
- (6) Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.
- (7) Willingdon College, Sangli.
- (8) Secondary Training College, Belgaum
- (9) Baroda College, Baroda.
- (10) M. T. B. College, Surat.
- (11) Government Law College, Bombay.
- (12) Grant Medical College, Bombay.
- (13) College of Engineering, Poona.
- (14) Ismail College, Andheri.
- (15) Lingaraj College, Belgaum.

#### Calcutta

*Copy of letter dated the 25th November 1940, from Professor H. K. Mookerjee, addressed to the Registrar, Calcutta University.*

"The following Agricultural and Veterinary subjects for research may be done at this University in the Zoology Department:

#### AGRICULTURE:

1. Studies on pulse beetles.
2. Studies on White Ants injurious to plants and timber.
3. Control of stored products.
4. Sericulture—in relation to the improvement of races of Silk moth.
5. Study of insect pests of tea.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

1. Problems connected with fresh water fisheries.

In addition to the facilities for research on the problems mentioned above, the University has equipment for genetical studies on animals in relation to agriculture."

*Copy of letter dated the 28th, November, 1940 from Professor J. N. Mukerjee addressed to the Registrar, Calcutta University.*

"I have found difficulties in replying to your query. It is not possible to prepare a detailed list of Agricultural and Veterinary subjects which are fit for investigation in university laboratories unless one knows the equipments of the various laboratories in each university as also the lines of scientific research in which members of the university staff have specialised. Besides a list which is suitable for one university may not be suitable for another university.

2. Speaking for myself I am already working out problems which are known to you and have also recently suggested through you two other schemes.

3. The existing machinery permits university men to propose schemes for the financial support of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. I think however that it may be helpful to the universities if the technical staff of the I. C. A. R. could suggest to the universities the fundamental problems, investigations on which in their opinion would help Indian Agriculture.

4. A point of interest to the Universities and the Inter-University Board appears to me to be the place of fundamental Agricultural Research which can be carried out more efficiently in the universities. Personally I think that this should be one of the main functions of the Council. Applied research involving more or less routine type of experimental or developmental work should normally come under the purview of the Provincial Agricultural Departments."

### Dacca

*Extracts of letter No. 17446 dated the 26th June 1940, from Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph. D. Vice-Chancellor, University of Dacca, Ramna, Dacca, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

"I give below a list of the research work which have been or are being carried on in this University:

- (i) Mineralogical studies of laterite soils.
- (ii) Mechanical analysis of Indian soils with special reference to Laterite soils.
- (iii) Soil Profile studies with special reference to Indian red and laterite soils.
- (iv) Measurement of soil Erosion.
- (v) Studies on Colloidal properties of soils—Buffer relationships, Ultra Clay (obtained by means of super centrifuge), potentiometric, etc.
- (vi) Soil Moisture relationship pF.
- (vii) Soil Chemistry—Phosphate fixation, free sesquioxides and  $SiO_2$   $R_2O_3$  ratio.

- (viii) Nutrition of rice plants with special reference to its requirements of major nutrients, the effects of certain minor elements, the alleged preference of ammonia to nitrate, the influence of pH on the growth and the absorption of nutrients by the plant, etc.
- (ix) Manurial studies in the field with special reference to the influence of organic manures on the absorption of nutrients from the added inorganic fertilisers.
- (x) Nitrogen fixation in the paddy soils—Fixation by Algae, Azotobacter, Indicum, the effects of various nutrients on the fixation of Nitrogen.
- (xi) Loss of Nitrogen under swamp conditions.

With reference to the other query, *viz.*, Rao Bahadur Viswanath's suggestion I am of opinion that should facilities for co-operation between research workers in the Universities and the Agricultural Research Institutes be made available, it may be of considerable advantage to the University to depute its staff if necessity arises to research stations during vacations and to receive in our laboratory workers from research stations during term times. I therefore fully support Rao Bahadur's suggestion."

### **Lucknow**

There are full laboratory facilities for research in Mycology and Plant Pathology in this University. Facilities are also available for research in regeneration of grasses in the usar soil and similar ecological problems.

### **Madras.**

*Copy of letter No. D. Dis. D. 740-40., dated the 19th May 1940, from the Chairman, Board of Studies in Agriculture, to the Registrar, University of Madras, Madras.*

*Subject:—Agricultural and Veterinary Subjects suitable for research at the Universities.*

*Reference:—Your letter No. A. 1258, dated 10th May 1940.*

"Facilities are available at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore for research on soil science, animal nutrition, pests and diseases of plants, and plant breeding and genetics. The work on animal husbandry has been transferred to the Veterinary Department and the Director of Veterinary services may be able to say what facilities there are at the Veterinary College, Madras, for research on this subject."

*Copy of letter dated dated the 20th May 1940, from the Chairman, Board of Studies in Veterinary Science, University of Madras, to the Registrar, University of Madras.*

*Reference:—Your letter A-1258, dated the 10th May 1940.*

"I have the honour to state that laboratory facilities in the matter of equipments, appliances, etc., are available at the Madras

Veterinary College for Researches, on Veterinary Subjects particularly relating to Animal diseases (parasitic, bacterial and virus diseases). You may perhaps be aware that the Helminthological scheme partially financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is now in progress at this institution. There is also a fairly well-equipped Physiology Laboratory where it could be made possible to afford facilities to conduct researches on comparative physiology. Facilities in respect of materials, appliances, etc., are available in the Anatomy section of this College for researches in comparative Anatomy.

Other Institutions having similar facilities for researches on subjects relating to Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in the south are the Agricultural College, Coimbatore and the Imperial Dairy Institute, Bangalore.

I agree with the views of Rao Bahadur Viswanathan (Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi) referred to in the letter of the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras.

In this connection it is to be observed that a Degree in Veterinary Science—first of its kind in India—has been instituted only recently by this University. Consequently it has not been possible for the University to bestow any serious thought in promoting researches in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. Now, I think it is time, in view of the importance of these Sciences to Human Welfare and their due recognition, that this University took a definite move in the matter. I would therefore suggest that the University should institute Research Studentships and Fellowships, at least one in each to begin with, specially embarked for the subjects concerning Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. These candidates may be deputed to this College or the Imperial Dairy Institute, Bangalore, as found necessary for the subject allotted to them."

**Nagpur.**—It is desirable to encourage closer co-operation between the workers in the Universities and the Agricultural Research Institutes.

A copy of the remarks of the Principals of the College of Science and College of Agriculture is forwarded with a view to help the Board in working out the necessary details.

**1. Principal, College of Science, Nagpur:**

"I entirely agree with the suggestion made by Rao Bahadur Vishwanath, Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, that provision of facilities for closer co-operation between research workers in the Universities and the Agricultural Institutes should be made.

I give below the lines of research work which can be undertaken in the College of Science, provided the necessary funds are made available for the purchase of the necessary equipment and for employing the required number of research assistants:

- (i) In the chemistry department of this College research work on important problems in Soil chemistry and physics can be undertaken.
- (ii) Useful work on animal genetics, helminth diseases and Entomology could be carried out in the Zoology department of this College.
- (iii) Research work which has a bearing on Agriculture in the following branches can be carried out in the Botany department in this College:
  - (a) Plant cytology and Cyto-Genetics
  - (b) Plant Pathology
  - (c) Bacteriology with special reference to plant diseases
  - (d) Plant Physiology."

2. *Principal, College of Agriculture, Nagpur:*

"I have to make the following remarks.

The Principal, College of Science, may be asked to send in a short description of the facilities available for research, at that College.

I understand that Doctor Moghe is already carrying out work at the Science College, in co-operation with the Imperial Veterinary Research Council and the Commissioner for Animal Husbandry, with the Government of India.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is already informed of the facilities at the College, as research in the Department of Agriculture in this province is virtually under the Director of Agriculture, not the Principal of the Agricultural College.

There can be no doubt about the immediate necessity for very close co-operation between the Universities and the Agricultural and Veterinary Research Institutes. The benefits would be two-fold, first to the country and secondly to the workers themselves. For the latter a very great field for practical application, would be opened up, not the least advantage of which, would be the checking of the tendency of so many workers in the fields of Science, to becoming mere theorists.

A step immediately necessary, is the recognition by the Inter-University Board and the Universities, of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and the Imperial Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, as places where post-graduate Research Degrees can be obtained. There can be no doubt about the status of these Institutes in the sphere of Scientific Research in India. They are in the first rank.

Rao Bahadur Vishwanath has in mind, I think, the fact that in the early days there was little or no organised or co-ordinated work in Agricultural Research in India. The work was very diffuse and lacked aim or direction. A good deal of valuable money was wasted, also time, on account of overlapping, Experimenters and research workers in one province probably did

not know, what work was going on in the next province. Complete liaison is necessary. It is thought that a joint committee formed from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Inter-University Board, could control this, in the same way as all the Agricultural Experiments in the Central Provinces and Berar are controlled and regulated and given direction, by the Agricultural Experimental Committee of the Department of Agriculture.

It appears that the two parties concerned are each asking the other to make a start. I should say that the first step to be taken would be for the Inter-University Board to ask the Universities to send in short notes of their facilities for research of this type, to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, including the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry section of that Council.

These notes should apply to the Science Colleges, *not* to the Universities affiliated Agriculture College, as the activities and the facilities of these are already known to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. In return, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should send to the Inter-University Board a list of properly equipped Agriculture and Veterinary Research Institutes in the country.

A joint committee should then be formed by arrangement between the Inter-University Board and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, including the Veterinary Section, to direct the research.

It would probably be best, if before noting on their facilities, a representative of the Science Faculties of each of the Universities joining in the Scheme, visited the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteshwar, to see the type of equipment and accommodation used and the line, on which Agriculture and Veterinary Research are carried out. This would save a lot of trouble when writing the notes on facilities available."

#### **Osmania.—**

*Copy of letter dated 22nd July 1940, from the Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B. A., P. C., D. C. L., LL. D., Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad Dn., to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

**Subject:—**List of Agricultural and Veterinary subjects suitable for research.

"Please refer to your circular letter No. 136-172, dated the 30th April 1940, on the above subject.

(a) The facilities available at the Osmania University for agricultural research are as follows:

I. The *Botany Department* of the University, besides carrying out researches on purely botanical problems, has been carrying on experiments on the cultivation of economic and medicinal plants.

It has a well-maintained botanical garden and a physiological laboratory.

II. The *Zoology Department* of the University is at present doing some work on the Nematode parasites (the round worm). This work can be extended to other parasites, in relation to the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals. In addition to this work on helminthology, the Department is fully equipped to carry on work of the following description which though not strictly agricultural, still has bearings on the problems connected with agriculture:

(i) The economic aspects and food-varieties of the indigenous type of food fishes.

(ii) Preparation of fish-manure.

(b) As regards the second point of your letter, namely provision of facilities for a closer co-operation between the Universities and the Agricultural and Veterinary Research Institutes, it is suggested that there should be an exchange of workers, on short term deputations, between the Universities and the Institutes.

It would be very helpful if in the first instance the Inter-University Board obtain from the Imperial Agricultural and Imperial Veterinary Institutes lists of suitable problems of research and circulate them to the Universities. The Universities would, then, be better able to indicate the scope and direction of the research work which they are in a position to undertake."

### **The Panjab.**

*Copy of letter No. 0687 dated 17th June, 1940, from Khan Bahadur M. Afzal Husain, M.A., (Cantab.), M.Sc., I.A.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of the Panjab, Lahore, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

"With reference to your letter, dated the 30th April, I have the honour to attach herewith a statement regarding the facilities for research work available at the University of the Panjab. I shall be obliged if this information is communicated to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Imperial Agricultural Research Institute.

I do not understand the implications of the observations made by Rao Bahadur Vishwanath, because the matter had been discussed by the Inter-University Board at Bombay in February 1939."

*Statement regarding the facilities available in the various Departments of the University of the Panjab for research work on agricultural and animal husbandry:*

### **DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY:**

Facilities exist for research work on the following groups of animals:—

1. Protozoa.
2. Helminths.

3. Arthropode.
4. Fishes.
5. Reptiles.
6. Mammals.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY:

Facilities for research work on

1. Nitrogen fixation.
2. Mineral requirements.
3. Plant hormones.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS:

Several theses have been written in recent years on subjects of agricultural research. Such work is encouraged in this Department.

#### DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY:

Facilities for work in :

- (1) All aspects of mycology and plant pathology, including effect of furgicaides, etc.
- (2) Economic Botany :
  - (i) Investigations on the utilisation and development of fibre plants, especially those suitable for Kalar and desert land.
  - (ii) Investigations on medical plants. Introduction, acclimatisation, hybridisation of plants.
- (3) Nitrogen fixation—biological aspect.
- (4) Water-culture experiments on micro-nutrients.
- (5) Water-culture experiments on growth hormones.

#### Patna.

There is no Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Science in this University and therefore no facilities exist here for research work in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

#### Travancore.

*Note prepared by Dr. K. L. Moudgill, Director of Research:*

With the organisation of the Travancore University, Agricultural Research Sections till then under the control of the Department of Agriculture were transferred to the Central Research Institute of the University. Four Agricultural Research Sections were thus transferred :

1. The Soil Chemistry Section.
2. The Mycology Section.

3. The Entomology Section, and
4. The Economic Botany Section.

A Research Station has recently been opened on the High Ranges to conduct investigations on Thrips and other pests in Cardamom plantations. Another Research Station for the investigation of the Swarming Caterpillar pest on Paddy will soon be set up.

*Problems :*

Agricultural Research problems may broadly be classified under the following :

1. Study of pests and parasites on agricultural crops.
2. Study of soils and Manurial trials on different crops.
3. Selection and breeding work.

A good number of problems have already engaged the attention of the different sections of the Institute, though work on breeding has not made much progress as yet.

Statistical data based on yield trials of existing varieties of important crops has yet to be obtained. Plant Breeding work with a view to evolving strains most suitable to particular areas and conditions has to be started. Vast areas of marshy tracts are now considered unsuitable for cultivation owing to their salinity. There are the Kari (acid) soils which may also be brought under cultivation by pursuing vigorously the problem of evolving suitable strains.

The Travancore Central Research Institute has set itself to the task of directing research in Applied Sciences. There is close co-ordination between the department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Research Sections and the Science Departments of the Central Research Institute of the University. This co-ordination is achieved in three ways :

1. The Principal of the College of Science is also the Director of the Central Research Institute.
2. The Heads of Science Departments of the University are *ex officio* members of the Research Council of the Institute.
3. The Director of Agriculture is a member of the Council of Research.

All Research problems are examined by the Research Council and the Sub-Committees of the Council composed of experts in particular subjects who exercise adequate control in the work of each section. The resources of the Science departments of the University are also available for advanced research on applied science problems.

*Facilities for Agricultural Research:*

Qualified Research Officers are in charge of the existing research stations.

1. A. P. A. Britto Muthunayagom, Esq., B.Sc., M.Sc., (Cornell Univ., U.S.A.), F.C.S., Bio-Chemist, Quilon.
2. R. Madhavan Pillai, Esq., (Dip. Agr.), Entomologist, Karamanai, Trivandrum.
3. M. K. Verghese, Esq., B.A., B. Ag., Mycologist Kayamkulam.
4. N. K. Balarama Kurup, Esq., B.A., M.Sc., Economic Botanist, Kayamkulam.
5. M. C. Abraham, Esq., B.Sc., D.I.C., Assistant Bio-Chemist, Quilon.
6. S. Jones, Esq., B.A., M.Sc., Assistant Entomologist Cardamom Research Station, Pampadampara.

The Heads of University Departments are directly associated with all research activities in these agricultural sections.

There are two experimental farms attached to the Research Sections at Kayamkulam—one for cocount under the Mycologist and the other for Paddy under the Economic Botanist. A small garden for cytogenetical studies on sugar cane and paddy is maintained by the University close to the College of Science at Trivandrum.

Besides ample laboratory facilities for advanced research in the different Science Departments of the University, adequate laboratory equipment is provided for in the agricultural stations.

The Botany Laboratory of the College of Science is well fitted for cytogenetical work and two research workers are attached to this department for cytogenetical studies on sugar cane and paddy. The statistical studies on these crops which are also undertaken by these research students is under the supervision of Dr. U. Sivaraman Nair of the Mathematics Department who has specialised in Statistics in the London University.

Rao Bahadur Vishwanath has raised the question of a machinery being devised by the Provincial and Central Governments and the Agricultural Institute by means of which members of the above-mentioned organisations can work in Universities. Apparently, in several Provinces, there is no machinery at present for the agricultural service to carry out investigations in the University or Universities of the Province. So far as Travancore University is concerned, as will be clear from the above, the University is working in the closest collaboration with the Department of Agriculture in the State and, therefore, such a machinery, to enable the Travancore Government to send its workers to the University of Travancore, is not necessary. Should, however, the required machinery for an inter-provincial exchange of facilities be set up, the Central Research Institute in the University of Travancore

will gladly avail itself of facilities in other Universities and institutions to send its workers as and when the need arises. It is necessary that all the agencies concerned should know what work is being done in each University and Agricultural Institute in India. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research may start by giving free of cost one set of its publications to each University. This Council may further issue, in some form, a consolidated review of agricultural research which is being carried out in India under different authorities. Further, a consolidated statement of facilities in different institutions may be drawn up and supplied free to Universities and other bodies. The Imperial Institute for Agricultural Research may also start the exchange of facilities by affording facilities to workers deputed by different Universities and institutions.

The Travancore University will gladly permit workers from other institutions to work in the Central Research Institute for short periods according to the conditions that may be existing from time to time.

## APPENDIX O.

**Suggestions made by the Universities in connection with the Rules for the Inter-University Tournaments.**

## I

**Control:****Calcutta.**—(Dr. S. P. Mookerjee.)

*Para 2.* Calcutta University should be allocated responsibility of running one event at least, say Cricket for the first year (1940-41) and Football for the second year 1941-42. Facilities for organizing Swimming in Calcutta are also considerable.

**Osmania.**—(Sir Akbar Hydari):

On page 1, under the heading "I. Control" the last line of the first paragraph reads as follows: "the entrance fee shall be Rs. 10 per each game (event)." The word "event" used in parenthesis requires clarification. If it is meant to be applied to each item in athletics, such as long jump, high-jump, etc., then the fee is excessive.

**The Punjab.**—(Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husian):

Is it possible to set up an Inter-University Sports' Board composed of one representative from each University, in which the control should be vested, if financial considerations are not a hindrance? Setting up of such a Board would be very helpful.

(From the Secretary, Punjab University Sports Tournament Committee):

The affiliation fee does not appear to have been determined and notified. This should be done immediately. I suggest that this should be fixed at Rs. 100, for the future, but perhaps for this year, in order not to discourage any University, it might be fixed at Rs. 50.

**Travancore.**—(Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan):

The amount of the affiliation fee has not been specified.

## II.

**Distribution of the Universities:****Calcutta.**—(Dr. S. P. Mookerjee).

*Para 2.* A central meeting place for athletics (Delhi) and Swimming (Calcutta or Madras) would be preferable. It would make running of the tournament easier; especially arranging for preliminary training to athletics from dif-

ferent Universities, so that they may be accustomed to changed conditions.

**Osmania.—(Sir Akbar Hydari).**

I do not agree with the inclusion of the Osmania University in the Central Zone. The Osmania representative on the sub-committee has also expressed his disagreement with this change. The Osmania University should as before be included in the South Zone. This will be in uniformity with its inclusion in the South Zone Inter-Provincial tournaments. The following zone distribution has been suggested by the Provost and President of the Cricket Association of the Osmania University and I approve of the same :

<i>East</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>
Benares	Bombay	Punjab	Madras
Patna	Allahabad	Delhi	Osmania
Calcutta	Nagpur	Aligarh	Annamalai
Dacca	Andhra	Lucknow	Travancore
		Agra	Mysore

The above is a natural geographical division.

**The Punjab.—(Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain).**

It has been suggested that athletics and swimming are to be conducted in two sections. Therefore, these events will be All-India University Championships. It is suggested that during alternate years or once in three years, All-India Inter-University Championship should be organized in these events.

III.

**Venues:**

**Osmania.—(Sir Akbar Hydari).**

With regard to the venue for the final games of the Tournament, the donor, (Mr. Baria,) laid it down as a condition that the final of the Inter-University Cricket Tournament should always be played at Bombay. Since the donor had given the trophy in memory of his son Mr. Rohinton Baria, who was a native of Bombay, it would be rather ungracious to disregard his sentimental wishes and as the sub-committee has suggested, if he does not agree, to return the trophy to him, after its having been competed for about 5 years. I understand that at a meeting of the representatives of the Universities held at Bombay some years before, it was decided to respect the donor's wishes in the matter of the final games of the Inter-University Cricket tournament. This decision may be adhered to.

**Travancore.**—(Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan).

The dates of the Inter-zonal matches have to be fixed and announced sufficiently early.

It will be very difficult for the organizing University to undertake responsibility for the control of the annual zone tournaments if the matches are to be played on other grounds than their own. The students of the organizing University may also be deprived of the benefits of coming into contact with the students of other Universities. So it will be much better if all the zone matches could be played on the grounds of the organizing University unless that University lacks the necessary facilities. As the venue will be changing every year, the advantages and disadvantages of this arrangement will be equalized.

#### IV.

#### Eligibility.

**Delhi.**—(The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer):

I do not think that I could agree that a student could be able to represent his University for eight or ten years from the date of his matriculation. This period seems to me far too long, and I do not think that in any case the *terminus a quo* should be the date of matriculation. For example, I have heard of a student taking his matriculation at the age of twelve or thirteen. Surely the date when he is actually enrolled as a student of the University and begins his University courses is the more appropriate date. I think also that five or six years from that date should be the maximum period of eligibility.

**Madras.**—Add the following words after the word 'University' at the end of line 2 of para one of the eligibility rules:

'regularly attending a course of study leading to a University examination.'

**Osmania.**—(Sir Akbar Hydari):

In the first sentence after the word 'University' the words "regularly attending classes leading to a University examination" be added.

**The Punjab.**—(Khan Bahadur Mian Afzal Husain):

*Para 2:* Eligibility should count not from the date of Matriculation but from the date of first joining in the Intermediate Class of a College or a University. This change is necessary because a person may pass his matriculation but, for one reason or another, may not join a college for some time.

Regarding the professional course, would it not be better if the position is made clear? It is suggested that the

period of eligibility should be a period allowed in Arts or science Colleges, as laid down, plus the actual number of years required for completing the professional course subject to a maximum of ten years. It is necessary to add another rule:

"No student migrating to or joining a University after the 15th October each year—the date when the entry is closed, will be eligible to take part in the Inter-University Championship of that year."

## V.

### Expenses.

**Lucknow.**—The Inter-University Board will have to pay the travelling expenses of teams going outside Lucknow for distance exceeding 600 miles.

## VI.

### Trophy.

**Patna.**—(From the Honorary Secretary, Patna University Athletic Club, Patna):

We have at our disposal a trophy for the Inter-University Football Tournament, called the Sir Sultan Ahmed Cup, after the name of a former Vice-Chancellor of this University. The trophy has been competed for on previous occasions though spasmodically, at an Inter-University Football Tournament initiated by us. As, however, the value of the cup is not as high as the minimum value that the Inter-University Board has fixed for its adoption as the Inter-University Football Trophy, much though, on sentimental and other grounds, we would like to do so.

We, however, wish to present the Sir Sultan Ahmed Cup as the trophy for the eastern Zone tournament and would therefore request you to advise me if your Board has any objection to the proposal.

**Travancore.**—(Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan):

No mention is made about trophies to individual members of the finalist teams. It is suggested that certificates of merit may be awarded to them.

*Extracts of letter No. 1472-41 dated 6th August, 1940, from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Hockey Federation, Lucknow, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, Lucknow.*

"I note from page 4 of the minutes of the Sub-Committee that out of the various Inter-University tournaments, only the Cricket trophy is to be retained. May I bring it to your notice that a handsome silver cup presented by the late Maharaja of Mahmoodabad is being run for the past two years very successfully under the

name of Jaffar Memorial Inter-University Hockey Tournament in memory of Mohammad Jaffar, a brilliant student of the Punjab University, who was an olympic player of an outstanding merit. It would be no exaggeration to say that he was the best left-extreme that the world has seen. He died under very tragic circumstances—while out on a shooting party he was drowned in trying to recover a duck that he had shot.

I hope it cannot be the intention of the Inter-University Board to reject a trophy run in the memory of such a fine product of an Indian University. Please let me know if your Board is willing to take over the management of the Jaffar Memorial Inter-University Hockey Tournament.

## VII.

### Miscellaneous.

**Calcutta.**—(Dr. S. P. Mookerjee).

*Para 2.* Football and Swimming should be held during the period July to September and Hockey should be held during the period March to April. This will spread out the activities throughout the academic year instead of concentrating all activities during the period November to January as contemplated in the Rules. This will also give opportunities to the *serious minded* athletes to participate in games during the period when they can afford to do so *i. e.*, not very near the examination period—February to April.

#### (a) Tennis.

**Agra.**

1. The Tournament should be held during January.
2. The draw should take place in the first week of December, as it will not be possible for the Agra University to send in the names of its players earlier.

**Lucknow.**—The entry fee for tennis teams should be increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

#### (b) Cricket.

**Calcutta.**—(Dr. S. P. Mookerjee):

*Para 1.* Does not suit this University on account of the Pujah vacations and the impossibility of beginning the Cricket season earlier than the 2nd week of November in Calcutta on account of the state of the grounds on the Maidan. It should be modified as far as this University is concerned into "from 21st November to 31st January"; otherwise it will be difficult for this University to participate.

*Para 2.* Is not in consonance with the general rule regarding expenses (page 3 sub-head V. Expenses), where it is

stated "lodging, ground and equipment shall be provided by the home team."

The scale of expenses of members of local zones accompanying teams should be fixed as follows: actual @ 2nd class fares and haltege not exceeding Rs. 6 per diem.

Further the Universities should not be asked to bear travelling expenses of members appointed by the central body for selection of an All-India team or supervision of games.

**(c) Hockey.**

**Calcutta.**—(Dr. S. P. Mookerjee):

The Tournament should be held during the period March and April instead of October and November as at present.

**Lucknow.**—Funds will have to be placed at the disposal of Dr. A. C. Chatterji, for conducting the finals of the Hockey Tournament at Lucknow.

**Travancore.**—(Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan):

It is presumed that the tournaments in Hockey are to be run on the knock-out basis.

**(d) Swimming.**

**Calcutta.**—(Dr. S. P. Mookerjee):

*Para 1.* The metric distances should be adopted.

**The Punjab.**—(Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain):

There are far too many events in Swimming.

**(e) Athletics.**

**Agra.**

1. It would be best if the sports are held at some central, place like Delhi, each University contributing towards the expenses.
2. In addition to the Honorary Secretary, Inter-University Sports, a local Secretary should be appointed to supervise the arrangements.

**Bombay.**—(Mr. R. P. Masani):

Include Wrestling—Different weights, 193, 134, 154 and 158 lbs.

**Calcutta.**—(Dr. S. P. Mookerjee):

*Para 4.* Omit 5,000 or 10,000 metre Races and Hammer Throw.

They require prolonged training and are too strenuous for the average University student.

*Para 7.* Modifications proposed :

"In case of a tie for the championship each University shall hold the challenge trophy for six months and the

names of both Universities shall be inscribed on the trophy." Usually there is very little difference in standard of performance between the 1st and the 2nd man in athletic events and the securing of the 1st place is very often a matter of chance or luck.

**The Punjab.**—(Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain):

Regarding athletics score, it is suggested that the points scored in each event should be winner: five; second: three, third: one instead of seven, five and two as proposed. Alternatively the points may be scored on the team basis. In case of a tie the University, which has won more places for which points are awarded, should be adjudged the championship, but not according to the greatest number of first places.

In athletics the closing date for entries should be 30th November.

#### (f) Football.

**Calcutta.**—(Dr. S. P. Mookerjee):

*Para 1.* Modification proposed.

"3rd week of September" instead of the end of October. October is usually our vacation.

**The Punjab.**—(Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain):

As regards football, if the championship must finish by the end of October, the Punjab University will not be able to participate as the colleges reopen, after long vacation, by the end of September.

**Travancore.**—(Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan):

It is presumed that the tournaments in Football are to be run on the knock-out basis.

It will be very difficult to finish the football tournament in October this year as we have barely three months more.

#### General Rules.

**Calcutta.**—(Dr. S. P. Mookerjee):

*Para 2.* The certificate should be given by the Principal of the college in case of an affiliating University. It is not understood why the certificate is demanded for Football only.

**Travancore.**—(Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan):

In the case of protests by competing teams, it has not been specified whether an appeal can be made from the decision of the Managing Committee and if allowed, whether it should be made to the University Committee responsible for the conduct of the tournaments or to the Inter-University Board.

The question of Inter-University Tournaments for women students has also to be considered at a later stage.

## APPENDIX P

**Proceedings of the Inter-University Sports Board and (ii) the Revised Rules for the Conduct of Inter-University Tournaments for the Year 1941-42.**

*Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Inter-University Sports Board held at Lucknow in the office of the Dean, Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University, on Monday the 24th March 1941 at 11 A. M. and on Tuesday the 25th March 1941 at 9 A. M.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:

1. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Esq., M. A. (Oxon.), F. R. H. S., (Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University—South Zone) (Chairman).
2. S. M. Shafi, Esq., B. A., B. Sc. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, (Proctor, Aligarh Muslim University—North Zone).
3. Anathanath Chatterjee, Esq., M. B., B. S., (Calcutta University—East Zone).
4. Henry Lall, Esq., (University of the Panjab.)
5. Prof. R. N. Bhagwat, M. Sc., (St. Xavier's College, Bombay).
6. Dr. A. C. Chatterji, B. Sc., Dr. Ing. (Berlin), (Lucknow University).
7. G. D. Karwal, Esq. M. A., (Allahabad University).
8. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M. A., (Cantab.) (Secretary.)

As the following members missed the Railway connection they could not attend the first day's meeting:

1. Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, M. A., D. Litt., I. E. S., (Chairman, Inter-University Board, Nagpur).
2. Prof. Husain Ali Khan, B. A., (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, (Osmania University—Central Zone).

The nomination of Prof. C. K. Krishnaswami Pillai communicated by the Madras University to represent it on the Inter-University Sports Board was received just at the time of the meeting. So he could not attend it.

**Control.**

I. First para under "1. Control" was amended as follows:

"The Tournaments should be run by the Inter-University Board and the venues fixed by the Board. All the Universities should be required to be affiliated to the Inter-University Board for this purpose and be requested to pay an Inter-University Sports subscription of Rs. 100 per annum. (No entry fee will be charged for any game or games)."

II. The following addition was made after the first para:

"The Inter-University Sports Board be entrusted with the work of deciding all matters connected with the running of the Inter-University Tournaments."

III. For the year 1941-42 the responsibility of running the Inter-University Tournaments was allocated as follows:

Tournaments.	Universities.
TENNIS	... Madras.
HOCKEY	... Aligath.
FOOTBALL	... Calcutta.
CRICKET	... Bombay.
ATHLETICS	... The Panjab.
SWIMMING	... Allahabad.

The Board recommended that the finals of the tournaments be finished between the 15th and 31st January except in the case of Football and Swimming which should be over by the 20th and first week of November respectively.

**Distribution of Universities.**

IV. After much discussion the Board recommended to retain the present zonal distribution.

**Trophy.**

V. Regarding the Rohinton-Baria Trophy it was decided to approach the donor to hand it over to the Inter-University Board under the same conditions as other Trophies.

## Venues.

VI. For the next year the responsibility of organising the Zonal Tournaments be allocated as follows:

Zones.				
Tournaments.	East.	North.	Central.	South.
TENNIS	Allahabad	Lucknow	Nagpur	Madras.
HOCKEY	Patna	Aligarh	Osmania	Travancore.
FOOTBALL	Calcutta	Delhi	Bombay	Annamalai.
CRICKET	Benares	The Panjab	Bombay	Mysore.

*Note.* The Board was of opinion that for conducting the Athletics and Swimming Tournaments no Zones were necessary.

## VII. Eligibility.

The following rule has been recommended:

"A player representing a University must be a *bona fide* student of a College or Collegiate Institution belonging to the University whose name is on the rolls of the University, and who is regularly attending a course of study leading to a University examination.

In the case of the Universities which have Intermediate Classes a student while taking a *non-professional* course can represent his University for a maximum period of 8 years, from the date when he first joins a University or an Intermediate College, provided that he shall be eligible for three years in the Intermediate Classes, for three years in the Degree Classes and for two years in the M. A. or Post-graduate Classes; in the case of Universities with no Intermediate Classes he can represent his University for a maximum period of six years provided he shall be eligible for three years in the Degree Classes and three years in the M. A. and Post-graduate Classes.

In the *Professional Course* (Medicine, Engineering, Law and teaching) a student shall be eligible to represent his University for the number of years required to complete the particular course, provided the total period of eligibility shall be limited to ten years from the date of his joining University or Intermediate College.

No student migrating to or joining a University after the 10th November each year will be eligible to take part in the Inter-University Tournaments of this year."

N. K. SIDHANTA,  
*Secretary.*

C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN,  
*Chairman.*

(ii)

**Rules for the Conduct of Inter-University Tournaments:**

**I. Control.**

The Tournaments should be run by the Inter-University Board and the venue fixed by the Board. All the Universities should be affiliated to the Inter-University Board for this purpose and should be requested to pay an Inter-University Sports subscription of Rs. 100 per annum to the Inter-University Board. (No entry fee will be charged for any game or games).

The Inter-University Sports Board as formed by the Inter-University Board is entrusted with the work of deciding all matters connected with the running of the Inter-University Tournaments.

For the year 1941-42 the responsibility of running the Inter-University Tournaments is allocated as follows :

Tournaments.	Universities.
TENNIS	.. Madras.
HOCKEY	.. Aligarh.
FOOTBALL	.. Calcutta.
CRICKET	.. Bombay
ATHLETICS	.. The Panjab.
SWIMMING	.. Allahabad.

*The Inter-University Sports Board recommend that the finals of the above tournaments be finished between the 15th and 31st January except in the case of Football and Swimming which should be over by the 20th and first week of November respectively.*

**II. Distribution of the Universities:**

The area of distribution being very extensive and the distance between each other very great, the Board favour the idea of dividing the Universities, on a basis of geographical contiguity, and recommend the following distribution:

East Zone.	North Zone.	Central Zone.	South Zone.
Allahabad	The Panjab	Bombay	Madras
Benares	Delhi	Nagpur	Mysore
Patna	Aligarh	Osmania	Annamalai
Calutta	Agra	Andhra	Travancore
Dacca	Lucknow		

Their inclusion in the Central Zone is not agreeable to the Osmania University. The Inter-University Sports Board after much discussion decided to retain the present zonal distribution for this year.

### III. Venues.

In the matter of venues, the Board is of opinion that no particular University centre should be permanently fixed as the only place where a tournament shall always be conducted. It is denying other University Centres a chance to run such shows and benefit by the experiences and contacts they afford and which in fairness they are equally entitled to enjoy. The Board therefore recommend that the fixing of the venues for the conduct of the annual zone and inter-zonal tournaments should go by rotation and that every competing University should be given a chance when its turn comes, provided the local University responsible for the conduct of the tournament, satisfactorily fulfils the conditions and requirements of the Inter-University Board in respect of grounds, facilities and other conveniences.

For the current year (1941-42) the responsibility for organizing the Zonal Tournaments should be as follows :

### ZONES.

#### Tournaments.

	East.	North.	Central.	South.
TENNIS ...	Allahabad	Lucknow	Nagpur	Madras
HOCKEY ...	Patna	Aligarh	Osmania	Travancore
FOOTBALL	Calcutta	Delhi	Bombay	Annamalai
CRICKET...	Benares	The Panjab	Bombay	Mysore

*NOTE :—The Board is of opinion that for conducting the Athletics and Swimming Tournaments no Zones are necessary.*

The organizing University should fix the venue for the final games which should be on the grounds either of the competing teams or one agreed upon by both. The organizing University will also choose the umpires for the games.

#### IV. Eligibility.

The following rule has been recommended :

"A player representing a University must be a *bona fide* student of a College or Collegiate Institution belonging to the University, whose name is on the rolls of the University, and who is regularly attending a course of study leading to a University examination.

In the case of the Universities which have Intermediate Classes a student while taking a *non-professional* course can represent his University for a maximum period of eight years, from the date when he first joins a University or an Intermediate College, provided that he shall be eligible for three years in the Intermediate Classes, for three years in the Degree Classes and for two years in the M. A. or Post-graduate Classes ; in the case of Universities with no Intermediate Classes, he can represent his University for a maximum period of six years provided he should be eligible for three years in the Degree Classes and three years in the M. A. and Post-graduate Classes.

In the *Professional Course* (Medicine, Engineering, Law and Teaching) a student shall be eligible to represent his University for the number of years required to complete the particular course, provided the total period of eligibility shall be limited to ten years from the date of his joining a University or Intermediate College.

No student migrating to or joining a University after the 10th November each year will be eligible to take part in the Inter-University Tournaments of that year."

#### V. Expenses :

Each visiting University will pay its own expenses for travelling and boarding ; lodging, ground and equipment will be provided by the home team.

The Inter-University Board will utilize the Sports subscription on purposes connected with these tournaments.

#### VI. Trophies :

The following are the Running Trophies which will be awarded to the winning Universities.

##### 1. *TENNIS.*

**MAHARAJA SREE VIKRAMA DEO VARMA'S SHIELD**  
presented by the Maharaja Saheb of Jeypore, Pro-Chancellor of the Andhra University.

2. *HOCKEY*:

JAFFAR MEMORIAL CUP handed over by the Indian Hockey Federation.

3. *FOOTBALL*:

(a) A Cup in memory of the late His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore will probably be donated by the Mysore Football Association.

(b) SIR SULTAN AHMED CUP after the name of a former Vice-Chancellor of Patna University will be presented to the winners of the East Zone Football Tournament.

4. *CRICKET*:

ROHINTON BARIA TROPHY is now in the custody of the Board of Control for Cricket in India and may be handed over to the Inter-University Board. The Donor has been approached to hand over the trophy to the Board under the same conditions as other Trophies.

5. *ATHLETICS*:

DR. RAJAH SIR S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR'S SHIELD presented by the Rajah Saheb, Pro-Chancellor of the Annamalai University.

6. *SWIMMING*:

(If the Tournament proves successful, prospective donors will be approached.)

**Certificates of Merit.**

Certificates of Merit may be awarded to the individual members of the finalist teams.

**VII. Miscellaneous.**

The colours of each University should be registered with the Board.

All Inter-University competitions should end by 1st February.

**Rules for Games.**

In addition to these general Rules the Board suggest the following for individual games.

(a) *Tennis*

1. The Tournament will be on the Davis Cup lines i. e., each rubber consisting of one Doubles match and four Singles (only two players representing each University in Singles, but making a total of four matches by playing against each player in turn). The number of players representing a University shall not be less than two and not more than four. Each match will be played as the best of three sets.

2. The Universities desirous of taking part in the Tournament should inform the Secretary (or the Tennis President) of the Organizing University by the 15th of October 1941.

(b) *Cricket.*

1. The competition shall be played for between the 15th of October and the 31st of January - the entries for the competitions to close as with other games on 15th October.

2. The draw for the competition shall be arranged by the General Sub-Committee as soon after the closing of the entries as possible.

3. Matches shall be played according to the M. C. C. rules in force at the time the competition begins each year except with regard to unfinished matches as provided for in Rule 4.

4. All matches shall be of three days' duration and the final match shall be played to a finish. In the event of a match being unfinished, the result shall be determined by the result of the first innings. If, however, the first innings of each side be not completed within three days, the match shall be continued till both sides have completed one innings each.

5. Hours of play shall be:

6 hours each day in three-day matches.

5½ hours each day in the final.

6. Each University shall bear the travelling expenses of its own team, which shall include board and lodging and other incidental expenses of the team. The Home University shall bear all expenses of ground, enclosure and equipment, lunches and teas. If there is a gate, the actual expenses of the match shall be deducted and the balance shall be equally divided between the competing teams. The travelling expenses of the members of each local zone committee shall be borne by the respective Universities represented on the zone committee, each University paying the expenses of its own representative.

7. Balls approved by the Cricket Board will be used for all matches. Each University will supply the balls for the match.

8. No cricketer shall play for more than one University in the course of a single competition. Any University infringing this rule will be disqualified for one year, while the player concerned will be disqualified for two years.

9. Subject to Rule 8, a cricketer leaving one University and joining another shall be eligible to play for the latter University provided he has been admitted before the date of sending the entry.

(c) *Hockey*

No special rules are suggested as the general rules will cover all questions of organization.

(d) *Swimming.*

1. The Tournaments shall be conducted in any or all of the following events:—

## (a) Free Style Swimming:

100 yards or 100 metres  
 150 yards  
 220 yards or 200 metres  
 300 yards or 300 metres  
 440 yards or 400 metres  
 500 yards or 500 metres  
 880 yards or 800 metres  
 1,000 yards or 1,000 metres  
 1,500 metres  
 1 mile.

## (b) Back-Stroke Swimming:

100 yards or 100 metres  
 150 yards  
 220 yards or 200 metres  
 440 yards or 400 metres

## (c) Breast-Stroke Swimming:

100 yards or 100 metres  
 220 yards or 220 metres  
 440 yards or 400 metres  
 500 metres.

*Swimming Laws:*

2. For all races there shall be a starter, a referee, and not less than two judges and three time-keepers.

(a) The starter shall have full control of the competitors until the signal to start is given, and before starting the Race the starter must satisfy himself that all the other officials are in their places.

(b) The judges shall have jurisdiction over the competitors immediately the signal to start has been given, and they shall decide the winner and the placing of those competing.

(c) The Referee shall give a decision on any point where the opinion of the Judges may differ.

(d) The Time-Keepers shall take the time of the Race.

3. The start in all races shall be made with a dive, except in back-stroke races.

4. The number of preliminary heats shall be determined according to the number of competitors and the width of the swimming course. In every case the first and second in each heat and the fastest third in any heat, shall be entitled to compete in the next round or in the Final as the case may be.
5. The starter must explain to each competitor before the race (a) the word of preparation and signal or word which will be given by him to start the race, (b) the distance to be covered and where the race will terminate, (c) if in open water, the objects to be rounded and in what manner.

Competitors starting before the signal is given are liable to be disqualified, unless they return to the same place from which they started and re-start. A competitor whose feet have lost touch with the ground before the signal to start is given, shall be deemed to have started before the signal.

6. The number of competitors starting in any heat should be determined by the width of the water space at each end free from steps or other obstruction.

With a clear space of from:—

15 to 24 feet, Four should be allowed to start

25 to 29 feet, Five    "

30 to 35 feet, Six    "

36 to 41 feet, Seven    "

42 to 48 feet, Eight    "

*Note:—*Owing to the difficulty in judging, it is not desirable to start more than eight in any heat in distances under 340 yards.

7. The end walls of the bath must be built perpendicular to the bottom, and so constructed that the competitors can push off with their hands or feet in turning. The starting platform shall not exceed 2' 6" in height from the level of water; or, when in open water, not exceed 5', but in either case the height must not be less than 30 centimetres.
8. For competitions in still water the course shall be marked off distinctly, and be easily visible at right angles, and if the finish is not at the end of the course, the same must be at a firmly fixed pole and marked so that it can be easily seen by the competitors.
9. Obstructing another competitor by fouling, jostling, swimming across or otherwise, shall disqualify the offender. Should a foul endanger the chance of success

of a competitor the judges shall have the power to allow him to compete in the next round, or should the foul occur in the final, they may order it to be reswum. When turning, swimmers must touch the end of the bath or course with one or both hands. Standing on the bottom during a race shall not disqualify a competitor, but he must not walk. A competitor "swimming over" must cover the whole distance to qualify as winner.

10. Competitors should not leave the finishing point in any race until the judges have placed the winners.

When the finishing point is other than at the end of a bath, a stout pole, firmly fixed at each side, either by ropes or by being placed in slots, should be used. Ropes stretched across the bath are not recommended.

11. *Breast-Stroke Swimming:*

(a) Both hands must be pushed forward together and brought backwards simultaneously. (b) The body must be kept perfectly on the Breast and both shoulders in line with the surface of the water. (c) The feet shall be drawn up together, the knees bent and open. The movement shall be continued with a rounded and outward sweep of the feet, bringing the legs together. (d) When touching at the turn, or on finishing a race the touch shall be made with both hands simultaneously. (e) Any competitor introducing a side-stroke movement shall be disqualified.

12. *Back-Stroke Swimming:*

(a) Competitors shall line up in the water, facing the starting end, with both hands resting on the end of the rail of the bath. (b) At the signal for starting, they shall push off and swim upon their backs throughout the race. (c) At each end of the Bath, the competitors must touch the turn with one or two hands before pushing off.

13. Competitors shall wear swimming costumes with drawers or slips underneath or swimming trunks with drawers or slips underneath. The texture of all swimming costumes and trunks shall be nontransparent. Each University can have its own distinctive colour for costumes or can have badges bearing the coat-of-arms of the respective University.

**NOTE.—***The Board adopted the suggestions of the Madras University, but at the discretion of the organizing University the number of items for Contests may be reduced.*

(e) *Athletics.*

1. The Championship should be held each year on suitable dates before 1st February. The finals will be held at Lahore for the current year and then at the different University centres where there are facilities.

2. The Championship shall be conducted under International Amateur Athletic Federation Rules as adopted and modified from time to time by the Indian Olympic Association.

3. *Events:*—All Olympic Events as under, and also a 4-mile cycle race.

4. *Races.*—100 metres, 200, 400, 800, 1,500. The 5,000 or 10,000 metres may or may not be included.

*Hurdles.*—110 metres and 400 metres.

*Jumps.*—Long, High, Hop Step, Pole Vault.

*Throws.*—Shot, Hammer, Discus, Javelin.

5. *Entries:*—

(a) The Championship shall be conducted, provided, at least three Universities enter.

(b) No event shall be conducted unless there are at least three competitors in it.

(c) Each competing University shall be entitled to enter two competitors in each event.

(d) All entries should reach the Director of Physical Education, Panjab University by the date fixed by him.

6. *Duration.*—The Championship may continue on two consecutive afternoons, preferably a Friday and Saturday; or in two sessions on the same day (morning and evening with a break of at least three hours in between) preferably a Saturday.

7. *Points.*—Points shall be awarded on the team basis. The winning University will score seven points on each event, the second University five points and the third University two points. In the case of a tie for each event the point for the place shall be divided equally between the tieing Universities. In case of a tie for the Championship that University will be adjudged the Champion which has the greater number of first places to its credit.

8. *Prizes.*—Certificates shall be awarded to the individual winners of first and second places in each event.

The Champion University shall be presented with a suitable Challenge Trophy for the year.

9. *Championship.*—The University scoring the highest number of marks at the end of the competition shall be declared the Champion University for the year.

(f) *Football.*

1. The Tournament shall be finished by the 20th of November.

2. The duration of matches shall be 30 minutes each way with an interval of 5 minutes. Extra time, of 5 minutes each way, shall be played in case of drawn games.

**General Rules.**

In addition to these rules for each individual game the following general rules are suggested:

1. A responsible member of the staff of the competing University should accompany the team.

2. In connection with the qualification rules the correctness of details regarding the joining of a College or a University, passing the Matriculation Examinations, etc., should be certified by the Registrar of each University (by the Principal in the case of affiliated Colleges). The list of players should reach the office of the organizing University at least seven days before the University plays its first match in the competition of the year.

3. Any University withdrawing from the tournament shall notify the Managing University at least ten days before the commencement of the tournament.

4. Protests must be in writing and should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 which shall be forfeited in the event of the protests not being sustained. The protests must reach the Managing Committee of the organizing University within two hours of the finish of the match. Protests against the Managing Committee will lie with the Inter-University Sports Board.

5. Any matters not covered by these rules will be decided by the Inter-University Sports Board, which shall exercise the final authority in all matters connected with the tournament.

## APPENDIX Q

**Report of the Organisers of Inter-University Tournaments for 1940-41:**

(1) *Tennis.* (From G. D. Srivastava, Esq., M. Sc., Secretary, Athletic Association, University of Allahabad, Allahabad.)

The Inter-University Board allocated to the Allahabad University the responsibility of running the Inter-University Tennis Tournament during the session 1940-41, and divided the Universities into four Zones, thus:

**East Zone** ... 1. Allahabad, 2. Benares 3. Patna, 4. Calcutta, 5. Dacca.

**North Zone** ... 1. Punjab, 2. Delhi, 3. Aligarh, 4. Agra, 5. Lucknow.

**Central Zone** ... 1. Bombay, 2. Nagpur, 3. Osmania, 4. Andhra.

**South Zone** ... 1. Madras, 2. Mysore, 3. Annamalai, 4. Travancore.

The following places were fixed as the venues for the Zonal Tournaments:

Annamalai	... South Zone.
Nagpur	... Central Zone.
Allahabad	... East Zone.
Aligarh	... North Zone.

**South Zone:**

The Tournament was held in November-December, 1940, Annamalainagar, Madras, Travancore, Annamalai, and Mysore participated. Madras won the finals by defeating Mysore University by 4 matches to 1.

**Central Zone:**

The Tournament was held on the 4th and 5th January, 1941, Nagpur, Bombay, Osmania and Nagpur Universities took part in the Tournament while Andhra did not. Nagpur were the winners, defeating Osmania University in the finals.

**East Zone:**

The Tournament was held from the 9th to 12th December, 1940, at Allahabad, Benares, Patna and Allahabad Universities took part while Dacca and Calcutta did not enter. Patna defeated Allahabad University in the finals by 4 matches to 1.

**North Zone:**

Aligarh University was made responsible to hold the Tournament. Punjab and Agra Universities declined to participate. Delhi gave its consent to participate too late. Aligarh and Lucknow

Universities only entered. The matches between these two could not be arranged at Aligarh as no date fixed by Aligarh suited Lucknow. Although technically the Aligarh University had won the right to represent the North Zone, we suggested to Aligarh that these matches might be played at Allahabad on the 21st and 22nd January, 1941. Aligarh however regretted their inability to play at Allahabad, as the dates did not suit them, and offered to give Lucknow a walk over. Lucknow was given a walk over and reached the Semi-final stage.

The Inter-Zonal Tournament was held at Allahabad from 22nd to 25th January, 1941. The following Universities, the winners of the Zone tournaments, participated :

Patna	vs.	Madras	} Finals.
Nagpur	vs.	Lucknow	

In the Semi-Finals, Patna defeated Madras by 3 matches to 2, and Lucknow beat Nagpur by 4 matches to 1. The Final was played between Patna and Lucknow, the former defeating the latter by 3 matches to 2.

In all, ten Universities joined the tournament, Patna winning the trophy.

(2) *Hockey* : (From Dr. A. C. Chatterji, D.Sc., Dr. Ing. (Berlin), Organiser, Inter-University Hockey Tournament, The University, Lucknow).

For this year's Tournament ten Universities signified their assent to participate. Only the Osmania University was unable to participate. After a good deal of correspondence it was found that the month of February was most suitable for north-Indian Universities for running the tournament.

The tournament was run in four zones as suggested by the Inter-University Board, India ; by the Lucknow University.

Three Universities joined from the east zone and Allahabad was the winner. In the central zone only Osmania University agreed to participate, but ultimately they also could not come up to Lucknow to play the semi-final. So the Allahabad University moved up to the final on getting a walk over in the semi-final. From the south zone, two Universities participated and Madras was the winner. From the north zone four universities participated and Lucknow was the winner. Matches in this zone were very keenly contested, specially the one between Lucknow and the Punjab Universities which was decided after three games had been played, Lucknow winning by a solitary goal. Lucknow moved up to the final by beating Madras by one goal to nil. In the final Lucknow and Allahabad Universities played four times, each time this match ended in a goal-less draw. The Tournament was not continued any further and Lucknow and Allahabad were declared as joint winners of this year's Tournament, each retaining the

trophy for six months. The Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University very kindly offered Allahabad University the right to retain the trophy for the first six months. To each of the teams 15 certificates were awarded.

The grouping of Universities as arranged by the Inter-University Board is such that the good centres of Hockey are bound to be in one particular zone, for instance the Panjab, Aligarh and Lucknow in the north zone. Grouping has been done according to geographical convenience rather than on the standard of Hockey prevailing at each centre. It is therefore suggested that the same grouping should not be arranged for each game. As regards the eligibility rules of players no attention has been paid to the fact that in India there are universities that do not control and educate students in the Intermediate stage. It is almost impossible for such Universities to certify that 8 years has or has not elapsed since the player passed the Matriculation Examination. A suitable time limit must be imposed for player after the Intermediate stage for the Residential Universities of the type of Allahabad and Lucknow.

(3) *Athletics*: (From Captain Sant Ram Grover, M.A., B.Sc. (Hons.), Honorary Treasurer, Panjab University Athletic Club, Lahore.)

"In reply to your letter I beg to write that the University of the Panjab conducted the Inter'-Varsities Championship on behalf of the North and East Zones on Saturday, 1st of February 1941 at Lahore.

Invitations were issued to all the ten Universities though the following four Universities took part:

1. Lucknow,
2. Aligarh,
3. Patna,
4. Panjab.

Lucknow entered ten members, Aligarh eleven, Patna one and the University of the Panjab twenty-four. The following sixteen events were competed for:

1. 100 yds.
2. 220 yds.
3. 440 yds.
4. 880 yds.
5. One mile.
6. High jump.
7. Long jump.
8. Hop-step and jump.
9. Pole vault.
10. Shot put.
11. Hammer throw.
12. Discuss throw.
13. Javeline throw.
14. 110 hurdles.
15. 220 hurdles.
16. 4 miles cycle race.

The University of the Panjab were declared Champions: It secured 114 points, Aligarh University secured only 14 points, Lucknow only 14 points and Patna only one.

Certificates of honour were distributed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Panjab."

**APPENDIX R.**  
**Financial Statement.**

*Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December, 1940.*

RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	PAYMENTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
To Balance on 1st January, 1940.			By Honorarium to Secretary.	3,000	0 0	
<i>Fixed Deposit.</i>			„ Salaries to Staff.	2,875	8 0	
With Imperial Bank of India, Lucknow	... 5,030 0 0		„ Travelling Allowance to Staff.	354	4 0	
<i>Current Account,</i>			„ Travelling Allowance to Representatives.	931	2 0	
With Imperial Bank of India, Lucknow	... 7,765 14 3		„ Contingencies including Postage and Stationery.	533	15 9	
With Secretary	... 48 11 5	12,844 9 8	„ Printing of Report &c.	613	3 0	
Contribution from the Government of India for 1940-41.			„ Printing of the "Handbook of Indian Universities."	1,665	4 0	
Contributions from the Constituent Universities for 1940-41.		1,000 0 0	„ Books and Magazines.	26	3 0	
Sale of Publications.			„ Auditors' Fee.	100	0 0	
Advertisements.			14,437 8 0	„ Provident Fund.	147	13 0
Interest on Deposits.			59 2 0	„ Miscellaneous.	20	13 0
Suspense account representing the balance of the Provident Fund Account which has been credited to the Current Account of the Inter-University Board pending the opening of a separate account.			20 0 0	„ Balance on 31st December 1940:		
Inter-University Sports Account.			75 7 0	<i>Fixed Deposit.</i>		
				With Imperial Bank of India, Lucknow	8,105 0 0	
				<i>Current Account</i>		
				With Imperial Bank of India, Lucknow.	10,499 2 2	
			266 15 8	With Secretary	52 2 5	
			220 12 0		18,656 4 7	
			—		—	
			28,924 6 4		28,924 6 4	

We report that we have checked the above Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December, 1940 with the books and vouchers of the Board and certify it to be in accordance therewith.

Cawnpore,  
17th February, 1941.

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